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VOLUME NINE APRIL, 1914 NUMBER TWO

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The

American Red Cross Magazine

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned, edited, published and controlled by the American Red Cross---the official volunteer aid Society of the United States, chartered by the Congress of the United States "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities."

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP.—Any citizen of the United States is eligible for enrollment as a member of the Red Cross. There are three classes of membership: life membership, sustaining membership, and annual membership. The dues for life membership are $100, for sustaining membership $10, payable annually, and for annual membership $1, payable annually. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to the Secretary of a local Chapter. The above dues include fifty cents subscription to the American Red Cross Magazine—subscription without membership fifty cents a year.. Single copies fifteen cents.

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FORM OF BEQUEST

A will in the form following may be used to bequeath money for the purposes of the Red Cross. It would be well to have the same signed by THREE WITNESSES in the presence of the testator and of each other.

All legacies, not otherwise specified, are applied to the Endowment Fund.

I, A. B., of_____ (testator's domicil), hereby make and publish the following as my last will and testament:

I give and bequeath to the American National Red Cross, a corporation in the District of Columbia, created by Act of Congress of the United States of America, its successors and assigns, the sum of

_____ Dollars.

(A. B.)_____

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names at his request as witnesses theretn, in the presence of the said testator and of each other.

_____

_____

_____

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HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELEANORE OF BULGARIA WHO HAS PLANNED TO ESTABLISH A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES AT SOFIA UNDER AN AMERICAN SUPERINTENDENT NURSE SENT BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME NINE APRIL, 1914 NUMBER TWO

OPINION AND COMMENT

CHINA AND THE RED CROSS

Probably no greater tribute has been paid the American Red Cross than that received from the Chinese Government in connection with the proposed project for the control of the Huai River and the reclamation of a great body of fertile land in the Huai Valley. Without restricting conditions of any character, China invited the American Red Cross to undertake this gigantic task, the entire expense to be borne by China herself. In effect the Chinese Government said:

"We have such confidence in the ability and integrity of the American Red Cross that we ask you to undertake this important service for our people. You are to execute the work entirely in accordance with your own plans and methods and through such agencies as you may select. The Government of China will provide all necessary funds through a sale of twenty million dollars of bonds."

The liberality of the proposed bond issue is indicated by the fact that Mr. C. D. Jameson, the American Red Cross engineer who has made a preliminary survey of the Huai River watershed, has estimated the cost of the conservancy scheme at about $17,500,000. While the Red Cross could not accept the remarkable proposal of China in the form in which it was made it has endeavored to render a genuine service to the new republic by using its good offices in bringing about, through another agency, the accomplishment of the great project which was the object of the proposal. The manner in which this is to be carried out is told in the leading article in this number of the Red Cross Magazine. There is no doubt that the successful completion of this large task will strengthen the historic friendship between China and the United States.

DEATH OF SURGEON-GENERAL TORNEY

The Red Cross has suffered a heavy loss in the death of Surgeon-General George H. Torney, head of the Medical corps of the United States Army. General Torney had long served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and also as Chairman of its War Relief Board. In neither position was his service perfunctory. His interest was shown by the thorough and prompt discharge of every duty. His counsel and judgment were strong factors in the upbuilding of the Red Cross and, particularly, in placing its first aid and nursing service upon their present efficient basis.

General Torney's first military service was in the Navy, which he entered as assistant surgeon in 1871. In 1875 he resigned from the Navy and entered the Army as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon. After several promotions he was appointed Surgeon-General in 1909, with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Torney was commanding officer of the Army General Hospital at San Francisco when that city suffered from earthquake and fire in 1906. He was placed in charge of the sanitary work of the community during the period in which many thousand homeless persons were living in tem-

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porary camps under conditions which were favorable to the outbreak of disease and the spread of epidemics. The surprising absence of these dreaded consequences of the disaster is in large measure a tribute to his skill and faithful discharge of duty. His eminence in his profession is attested by the fact that he was a fellow of the American Medical Society and of the American College of Surgeons.

THE BALKANS AND THEIR ENDLESS TROUBLES

We are weary of the Balkan States and the troubles of the Balkan peoples. America is weary. The world is weary. Human sympathy has been satiated and clogged with stories of Balkan distress.

Nevertheless, grim and terrible facts demand that we shall shake off our weariness and give heed to the suffering of innocent people. During the fighting among the Balkan States the territory ravaged by war was desolated and its peaceable inhabitants were compelled to flee for their lives, leaving all their worldly possessions. Many thousands of these unhappy refugees were by ties of race and kinship closely bound to the people of Bulgaria. It was natural then that they should make their way across the Bulgarian frontier in the hope of finding protection, food and shelter. More than 150,000 of these refugees entered Bulgaria, where they remained helpless and destitute, unable to return to the places from which they fled. It is stated that it would be useless for them to return, because of the fact that their lands and homes have been seized and they would find themselves among a hostile and unsympathetic people.

Bulgaria is exhausted by her fierce wars. Her treasury is empty, and she has her own enormous problem of caring for the widowed and orphaned of her own soldiers who fell in battle or died in hospitals. She finds herself wholly unable to carry the great burden which this heavy influx of helpless persons from other states has precipitated upon her. The result is that these refugees throng the cities and villages, homeless, shelterless, starving.

SOME ATTEMPTS TO HELP

Some systematic efforts have been made to help Bulgaria meet the emergency. A British committee has undertaken to provide relief in the form of food and clothing within a certain district, and active efforts are on foot in Great Britain to supply the funds necessary to maintain this effort. Other European countries are also doing something in the way of relief in certain sections. The American Red Cross is also desirous of sharing in this humane work. A committee has been created in Bulgaria of American citizens residing in that country, through which the relief funds of the American Red Cross are distributed. The Chairman of this Committee is Dr. Theodore T. Holway, with headquarters at Sofia. Already the Red Cross has sent $18,000.00 to this committee, but much more is needed. Queen Eleanore of Bulgaria has not only given generously from her private resources, but is devoting herself at great sacrifice of time and strength to the attempt to save the lives of the unfortunates.

DISTRESS IN OTHER STATES

Distress similar in character exists in other states which were involved in the Balkan Wars. Scattered efforts are being maintained by foreign relief committees to help starving refugees in Turkey, in Servia, in Greece, and in the war ravaged regions which, as the result of shifting boundary lines, find themselves now under changed and unfamiliar laws and governments. All the states which were engaged in the wars are financially too badly shattered to meet the tremendous burden of need which everywhere prevails.

America is proverbially generous

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and sympathetic. It gives whenever great need calls. Shall its natural weariness in this instance be permitted to obscure the reputation which its prompt responsiveness in the past has so splendidly established?

OUR CHAPTER AT EL PASO

Both by reason of its location at the principal gateway into Mexico and the exceptional efficiency of its leaders, the El Paso Chapter of the American Red Cross has been enabled to render an extraordinary service to humanity in the past three years. Through its physicians and nurses it has repeatedly undertaken the care of wounded and sick Mexican soldiers and invariably with that promptness, that direct effectiveness and that professional ability which can only produce a feeling of profound satisfaction. Every member of the Red Cross may well regard with pride the important and difficult work which this Chapter has performed. While it is impracticable to specifically mention all those who have contributed by personal effort toward this gratifying result, justice demands that especial mention be given to Dr. H. E. Stevenson, Chairman of the Chapter, whose prompt assumption of responsibility and whose directing force have given the Red Cross its proper status and leadership in times of emergency, and to Dr. C. F. Braden, Secretary, who has had charge of the medical and nursing work of the Red Cross in hospital and camp, and has accomplished surprisingly good results amid almost intolerable conditions.

BRITISH RED CROSS ESTABLISHES JOURNAL

The first number of a new monthly magazine which is to be the official journal of the British Red Cross Society has come to the editorial desk of the Red Cross Magazine. The new publication contains much interesting information concerning the various activities of the society in Great Britain. It also contains several special articles, one of unusual interest by Sir Frederick Treves upon the duties of the Red Cross in War. This article describes the character of supplies which properly may be provided by the Red Cross for the use of troops at the front, and contains warnings against the sending of relief supplies which are perishable or which are in danger of being broken or otherwise destroyed in transit. Another article of unusual interest is in the form of a diary describing the experiences and operations of the groups or units of physicians and nurses sent by the British Red Cross Society for service in Turkey during the Balkan War. If the society succeeds in maintaining the high standard set in the first issue of its magazine the publication will undoubtedly prove of great value to the organization.

DEATH OF CAMILLE FAVRE

Those who are closely associated with the Red Cross in any part of the world, will learn with regret of the demise on January 10th, of Colonel Camille Favre, Vice President and one of the most valuable members of the International Red Cross Committee, at Geneva, Switzerland. Colonel Favre was a distinguished officer of the Swiss Army, and had been a member of the International Committee more than thirty years. As a representative of that committee he attended international conferences of the Red Cross in Geneva, Carlsruhe, Rome, Vienna, St. Petersburg and London, and through these conferences had formed a large circle of admiring friends.

RED CROSS REMEMBERED

Edward M. Ney, a public spirited citizen of Hartford, Conn., recently deceased, left bequests to a number of philanthropic institutions, among them the American Red Cross, to

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which is given the sum of $1,000.00. It is of interest to note that while Mr. Ney's legacies were chiefly devoted to local philanthropies, his interest was also national in scope. For thirty years Mr. Ney was officially connected with the J. M. Ney Company, one of the substantial industries of Hartford. At this time, while the American Red Cross is engaged in a serious effort to build up an endowment sufficient to adequately maintain its humanitarian activities, this substantial evidence of individual interest in its purposes is especially appreciated, the more because the gift comes spontaneously without solicitation on the part of any representative of the society.

AMERICAN HONORED IN CHINA

Dana L. Milligan, formerly of the United States Navy, gave such efficient service in the Red Cross Hospital at Hankow, China, during the revolution in 1911, that he has been awarded a bronze medal by the Chinese Government. The medal was presented by Li Yuan-hung, Vice President of the Republic.

RED CROSS LIFE SAVING CORPS

In this number of the Red Cross Magazine will be found some account of the beginning of a new effort toward the conservation of human life which is to be known as the "Life Saving Corps of the American Red Cross." It is believed that men and boys who frequent the water front of our cities may be gathered into organized groups and instructed in methods of rescuing those in danger of drowning, with the result that many lives may be saved annually. It is hoped to inspire enthusiasm and continuity in this effort through the stimulation of competitions among the local corps, with an occasional national competition, the award of medals for bravery and skill in actual life saving and by other legitimate methods. Mr. W. E. Longfellow, who has been placed in immediate charge of this new activity, has had extended experience in similar work. His first assignment was to Baltimore.

RECENT RED CROSS RELIEF OPERATIONS

That the relief activities of the American Red Cross are not spectacular and are not confined to brief periods following great disasters, is well illustrated by the record of the first three months of 1914. The newspapers have had little to say of relief operations. With the exception of a volcanic eruption in Japan, whose destruction was much less severe than at first announced, no great disaster has been reported.

Nevertheless, the Red Cross has been busy in the conduct of relief operations.

It has been continuing its work among sufferers from the great floods of a year ago. While the chief part of this task is completed, plans for the rehabilitation of certain of the flood broken communities have been retarded by epidemics of disease and other obstacles. Here and there flood sufferers who thought they were able to "pull through" without help have had to give up after months of brave struggle, and these have required a helping hand. In the first quarter of 1914 the Red Cross has expended about $30,000 in this relief of need caused by the flood of a year ago.

Conditions of destitution among the refugees who fled from their homes in Macedonia and other Balkan States into Bulgaria during the war of last year have awakened the sympathy of the world. The task of caring for them has been too heavy for Bulgaria. Through a Committee of American citizens residing in Bulgaria, the American Red Cross is helping, and since January 1st has sent $18,000 to Bulgaria for this purpose, of which $10,000 was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

In Japan there exists a famine which has reduced many thousand

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industrious persons to starvation. A famine is not as spectacular as a volcanic eruption, but its effects are often more terrible. The American Red Cross has contributed to the sufferers from both famine and eruption as described in this number of the Red Cross Magazine.

In a quiet agricultural section of Mexico, in the State of Sonora, a famine has been causing extreme destitution and suffering for a number of months. This section has not been disturbed seriously by the fighting in Mexico. Through the help of General Venustiano Carranza, head of the Mexican Revolution, and the United States Consul at Nogales, Mexico, the Red Cross has recently sent a shipment of food supplies for relief of these starving people at a cost of $500. As there was some uncertainty whether it is practicable to transport supplies from so great a distance into this remote settlement, which is far from a railroad, it seemed unwise to undertake a larger shipment.

In the January number of the Red Cross Magazine a brief account was given of the devastation caused by a flood in the rivers of southeastern Texas. Since that time a Red Cross Special Representative, Mr. W. M. McGrath, has spent some weeks working with the Central Relief Committee, with headquarters in Houston, and the National Director has visited the flood district. A relief contribution of $10,000 has been made by the Red Cross in addition to a first contribution of $5,000 made prior to the first of January.

Elsewhere in this number of the Red Cross Magazine will be found some account of the activity of the Red Cross in connection with the military operations along the Mexican boundary. This has been the most difficult work of relief in which the Red Cross has been engaged during the first quarter of 1914, both because of the physical conditions under which it has been conducted, and the delicacy of the relationship which it has been necessary to maintain with the military forces of Mexico.

FAMINE IN MEXICO

On December 27th, 1913, the Secretary of State furnished the Red Cross with a copy of a letter from Doctor H. C. Mensendieck, of Aguas Calientes de Baca, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, in which serious famine conditions were described and the need for prompt aid emphasized. The Red Cross recommended to the Secretary of State that the American Consul at Nogales, Mexico, be authorized to draw on the Red Cross for five hundred dollars and to get into communication with Doctor Mensendieck with a view to formulating and carrying out effective relief measures. The recommendation of the Red Cross was promptly acted upon by the Department, and funds were made immediately available. The reports of distress and need for outside aid were confirmed by Mr. Walter M. Brodie, of the Batopilas Mining Company, of New York City, who visited the Red Cross office a number of times and gave information and advice of much value. Mr. Brodie had recently returned from the State of Sinaloa and had personal knowledge of the conditions existing in that State.

On January 5th, the American Vice-Consul in charge at Nogales, Mr. Frederick Simpich, informed the Department, by telegraph, that Doctor Mensendieck had agreed to act as distributor of Red Cross supplies. The Consul stated that it was desired to purchase a car-load of provisions at Cajeme and Navajoa, the supplies to consist of fifty sacks of beans, fifty of corn, twenty of rice, and thirty of flour, at a cost of approximately $800. Authority to draw for five hundred dollars additional, to cover cost of provisions and to provide for three days transportation by mule, was later requested by the Consul and promptly granted by the Red Cross. The Southern Pacific Railway had promised free transportation from Cajeme to San Blas. It was expected that free transportation could also be procured over the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway to Fuerte or Hornillos.

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VAST FAMINE CAMP AT TSINKIANGPU, NUMBERING PROBABLY A HALF MILLION SOULS. PHOTO TAKEN IN 1911

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PREVENTION OF FAMINE IN CHINA

By MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN

TO me the sufferings and miseries of famine are far worse than those of any other disaster. Even the horrors of war are not comparable with the long drawn out physical, mental and moral anguish famines produce.

CHARLES DAVIS JAMESON
RED CROSS ENGINEER SENT TO CHINA TO STUDY HUAI RIVER

Picture if you can the sufferings of hundreds of thousands of human beings. Their houses sold for a little food or burned by bits for a little warmth, the farms flooded -water-soaked. the unharvested, rotted grain - these wretched people are driven, a pathetic pilgrimage, to the large cities. Scantily clad, with hunger written on their pallid faces, one sees the man bearing as best he can the emaciated form of some old father or mother, the woman, her wailing baby pressed to a breast that has no nourishment to give it, and her little children clinging to her dress to help their weak and trembling steps. They stop by the way to grub from the muddy earth a few roots or tear from the trees a few handfuls of bark to stay for a moment the pangs of their bitter hunger, no matter what the sufferings that may arise from food that is not food and that serves only to fill the empty, craving stomachs. Occasionally one drops by the road side. Nature, that fights so hard for human life, gives up. Covering his face, the others leave him there alone, pushing on with weary hearts and feeble bodies, whither they hardly know.

To the miseries of the physical suffering must be added the mental anguish of watching those they love hunger and die. The hands of the children upstretched for food she cannot give, their hungry eyes, their trembling bodies and pitiful cries tear the mother's heart with a pain no words can describe. Moral degredation follows. Honest men become desperate, and in their desperation turn to robbery, brigandage and murder. In prison one may have food, and better far die by the swift hand of the executioner than by the slow torture of starvation.

During the last six years, while the American Red Cross has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars for famine relief in China—and this does not include large cargoes of food, their transportation, nor the contributions furnished through missionary and other organizations—the sufferings of these multitudes of men, women and children have been strongly impressed upon its officers by the reports received from the relief committees in the Far East. The Charter of the American Red Cross requires not only that it should mitigate the suffering caused by famine and other great calamities, but imposes upon it the duty to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same. Is this prevention of the floods and the resulting famine possible? Is it feasible? This is the question that the Red Cross officers have tried to answer.

In those portions of Anhui and Kiangsu, which lie north of the Huai River, the Hungtze Lake and the old

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bed of the Yellow River, south of the province of Shantung, and the present bed of the Yellow River, and extending east and west from the sea to the Ke River, is a section of country which has known but little rest from floods and subsequent famine for the last 2,500 years. This section is a portion of China's great alluvial plain.

We have the history of this section -physical, geographical, and human —for the last twenty-five centuries at least, and, in addition, the records of the various cities and districts give

FAMINE SUFFERER BEGGING IN A CITY STREET

the years of flood and famine and the amount and kind of relief given to the sufferers; taxes remitted year after year, millions of ounces of silver, and tons of free grain. The floods have so increased in frequency and the resulting famines in acuteness that now, over the whole area under consideration, the farmers do not average more than two crops in five years, where, if the floods were eliminated, the normal condition would be two large crops each year, and this loss is an ever-increasing one.

In 1911 the officers of the American Red Cross, with the approval of the State Department, offered to the Chinese Government an expert engineer on river conservancy to make a thorough examination of this flood and famine region, with a view to designing some scheme by means of which the flood level could be lowered, the rivers properly drained, and the swamps and shallow lakes drained and made available for agriculture. For this purpose a small balance of the famine relief fund then in hand was utilized. This offer was accepted with gratitude by the Chinese Government, which proposed to furnish all necessary assistance and provide for all field expenses on its part, the American Red Cross paying the engineer's salary.

Charles Davis Jameson, a civil engineer of standing, who had spent sixteen years in China, was selected for this work. The disturbed conditions that arose shortly after his arrival interrupted and delayed his work. At the end of 1912, however, Mr. Jameson submitted a report to the Chinese Government and to the American Red Cross.

The late Administration, under President Taft, and the present Administration under President Wilson, instructed the American representative at Peking to inform the Government of China that this effort toward river conservancy in Central China and the resulting prevention of floods and famines in that area has the most earnest approval of the United States Government, and in a long dispatch, dated January 13, to the State Department, Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister at Peking, reported:

There cannot be any doubt of the vast importance of the execution of this work from the point of view of humanity, as the welfare of the millions of human beings who inhabit the northern part of Kiangsu and Anhui is entirely dependent upon this improvement. Vast floods, with their heart-rending consequences of famine, involving death and suffering of millions will continue until this work is carried out. Of the soundness of this enterprise as a business undertaking, the report of Mr. Jameson made to the Red Cross in August (29), 1912, gives sufficient indication. The lands recovered, together with the benefit of the taxes to be imposed upon lands relieved of periodic

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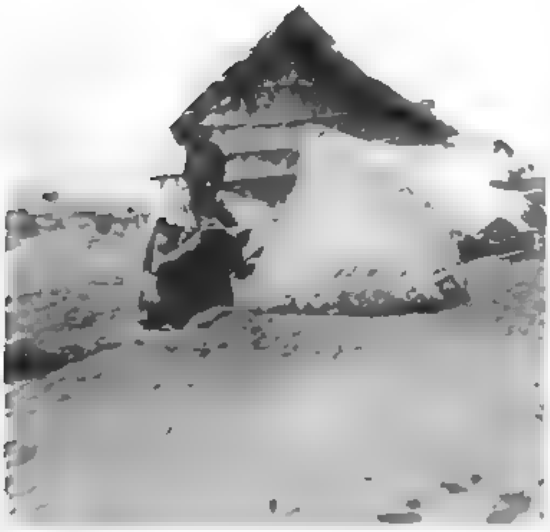
floods, would afford an ample security for the loans.

The American Minister at Peking cabled on January 23 to the Secretary of State that the Chinese Government was ready to grant to the American Red Cross exclusive authority to make arrangements for the Huai River conservancy work, this authority to be effective for one year, the amount of the loan to be $20,000,000 and an additional sum later if needed to complete the work. The Chinese Government guaranteed the loan and gave in addition as security the taxes and revenues from the lands benefited in the conservancy area.



A FAMINE SUFFERER

A request was also made that the American Red Cross recommend an engineer—preferably an army engineer—of at least five years' experience in the United States on river conservancy of the first magnitude for the post of Chief Engineer, to be appointed by the Chinese Government.

At a joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the International Relief Board of the American Red Cross, at which were present the following members of the committee and board: Gen. George W. Davis, Chairman; Senator Root, Secretary Lane, Prof. John Bassett Moore, Hon. Henry D. Flood, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Seth Low, Mr. John Barrett, Mr. James Tanner, Surgeon General Stokes, Mr. B. N. Baker, Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Miss Boardman, and Mr. Bicknell, the matter was thoroughly discussed, and the Department of State was requested to cable to the American Minister at Peking regarding the proposition of the Chinese Government that the Red Cross is a humanitarian and philanthropic organization, and under the terms of its charter cannot extend its functions to commercial or business enterprises; but that it was prepared to name an engineering corporation of the highest character and responsibility to take up at once with the Chinese Government the terms and conditions upon which such corporation would provide funds for the conservancy work. The Red Cross requested that the Chinese Government would appoint a commissioner, fully empowered to frame and sign a proper contract for the work.

The American Red Cross agreed, in case the Government of China makes the necessary contract, further to use its good offices to secure a competent and experienced engineer, preferably an army engineer, who shall be ap-

FAMINE SUFFERERS IN LINE FOR FOOD BEING DISTRIBUTED BY RELIEF AGENCIES

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proved by the Chinese Government and the contractor for appointment by the Chinese Government as Engineer in Chief, to the end that the conservancy work may be carried on under the supervision of such an engineer, Mr. C. D. Jameson, as general adviser, and under general plans which are to be determined by a board of engineers to be comprised of the Chief Engineer, the general adviser, and three other engineers, one of whom shall be nominated by the contractor and two to be recommended by the Red Cross for appointment by the Government of China. The J. G. White Engineering Corporation was selected, after a consultation with its officers, as a reliable firm that had done much work for the United States Government, both in this country and in the Philippines. The Chinese Government has accepted the proposition and named as negotiator Dr. Chen Chin Tao, who is already on his way to this country.

ON THE HU'AI RIVER

The American Red Cross in this matter is acting as a friend for China and is carrying out its duty for the prevention of the famines which cause such terrible suffering. The opportunity is given to America to aid China in this great humanitarian undertaking and to do an honest and efficient piece of work without injury to the integrity of that country.

All the terrible sufferings of famine will occur again and again if this preventive work is not done. Like Scrooge, we may look up at that dark, shrouded figure he called "The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come," and ask, "You are about to show me shadows of the things that have not happened but will happen in the time before us. Is that so, Spirit?" And then after this mysterious presence has led us through a thousand scenes of pitiful human miseries, cry out again with Scrooge, "Are these the Shadows of the Things that Will be, or are they the Shadows of Things that May be only?"

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ELEANORE*

SHE comes from distant, royal towers,
True daughters of a knightly race,
And in her high-born soul there flowers
A heritage of queenly grace.
No shallow pride of rank, or birth,
Disturbs her heart's serenity;
She proves her higher, truer worth,
By simple, sweet amenity.

"Noblesse oblige" she counts the high
Prerogative of majesty,
And lifts life's burdens, far and nigh,
With unassuming modesty.
She quits her pleasant palace halls—
Fair courts of ease and dignity—
To enter humble cottage walls,
With mien of sweet benignity.

She moves with words of reverent praise,
Amidst the wounded and the dead,
In Mercy's guise; nor scorns to raise
A peasant soldier's dying head.
Where'er within her kingdom's bounds
The voice of suffering wakes the land,
She goes to heal pale Sorrow's wounds,
Nor ever goes with empty hand.

She seeks within the nation's life
To raise the standard of the pure,
Enthrone fair Truth, cast out foul Strife,
And Righteousness and Peace insure.
Thus on her tender heart she bears
The burden of her people's needs;
And on her brow, unconscious, wears
A diadem of noble deeds.

Let Bulgar mothers emulate
Her character's nobility,
And Bulgar daughters imitate
Her exquisite humility.
Let grateful subjects e'er proclaim
Her sacrificial womanhood,
And on Bulgaria's Roll of Fame,
Inscribe, Eleanore, the good!

—

June, 1913.

ELIZABETH HUDSON HOLWAY.

*An appreciation of the devotion to her distressed people manifested by Eleanore, Queen of Bulgaria.

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RED CROSS WORK ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

ERNEST P. BICKNELL

NATIONAL DIRECTOR

THAT the American Red Cross has played its part in meeting conditions of distress arising out of the misfortunes of our sister nation of Mexico, is known generally to those who read the daily papers. But the character and extent of this activity, the methods by which it has been conducted and its cost have not been clearly and connectedly stated. In the Red Cross Magazine for January 1914, Mr. Charles Jenkinson told of the measures by which the Red Cross has helped "stranded" American citizens out of Mexico, and one or two earlier articles in the same Magazine told of the care which the Red Cross gave to wounded Mexican soldiers and to Mexican refugees who fled for safety to this country during the Madero revolution. Press dispatches mention the fact from time to time that the Red Cross is at work here or there, but make slight reference to what it is actually doing.

Since the outbreak of the Madero revolution the call of humanity has come repeatedly from Mexico to the Red Cross. In 1911 the revolutionists captured the city of Juarez and Mr. Madero at once turned his face toward the United States for help in caring for the men of both armies wounded in and about that city. The Red Cross called into service Dr. H. E. Stevenson, Dr. C. F. Braden and other physicians of El Paso, Texas, and under guarantees of safety from Mr. Madero, these gentlemen took charge of the temporary hospitals which were quickly equipped in Juarez. The wounded were brought in from the battlefields and without discrimination were given skillful surgical treatment.

From this beginning the American Red Cross has been called into frequent service Its representatives have not penetrated the interior of Mexico except to the City of Mexico, but they have gone into towns on the border when assured of safety by the responsible Mexican military officers. In other instances of need the wounded have been transferred across the international boundry line and have been cared for in United States territory. Since the Spring of 1911, the American Red Cross has undertaken the care of almost 1,000 wounded soldiers of various Mexican armies.

Into Southern California, into Arizona, New Mexico and Texas have come thousands of refugees whose lives and property have been endangered by the fighting of the contending armies, and by the depredations of the marauding bands of outlaws who have taken advantage of the disturbed conditions. Many of these refugees have come into the United States without means of self-support, and to them also the Red Cross has carried help.

In its operations in behalf of American citizens in Mexico, of wounded Mexican soldiers and of Mexican refugees, the American Red Cross has expended in three years about $40,000.00. Its executive officers, doctors and nurses in the course of this work have visited the City of Mexico, the cities of Vera Cruz and Tampico on the eastern coast of Mexico, and the cities of Acupulco, Mazatlan, Topolobampo and Guaymas on the western coast. Along our international boundary they have operated in Laredo, San Antonio, Presidio, Marfa and El Paso, Texas, Juarez and Nogales, Mexico, and San Diego, California. Besides these widely scattered centers of activity Red Cross agents under special ap-

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MEXICAN REFUGEES IN CAMP AT PRESIDIO

pointment by the Department of State have met and cared for hundreds of American refugees from Mexico who have landed without means at New York, New Orleans, Galveston, San Diego and San Francisco.

The work has in fact, been not alone widely scattered, but has been of great variety and has demanded beside financial resources, the exercise of the utmost tact, patience and good will on the part of the representatives of the Red Cross in dealing with a situation of the greatest delicacy, and in which a single serious mistake might have led to international complications.

The chief activities of the Red Cross in connection with the Mexican troubles during the past few months, have grown out of the active military operations which have been carried on in and around the Mexican border cities of Juarez, New Laredo and Ojinaga. It is readily understood that great advantages accrue to the armies which hold the cities bordering on the United States boundary, as such cities serve as gateways through which supplies of food, clothing, arms and ammunition may be obtained. So long as the Mexican Federal army held possession of the Mexican seaports and the towns on the United States border, the Rebel armies found great difficulty in obtaining necessary supplies of all kinds, with which to maintain their campaign. The gunboats of the Mexican Navy were able to offer such strong assistance to the defense of the seaport towns that these ports were very difficult of capture by the Rebel forces. It was natural, therefore, and inevitable, that the Rebel officers should concentrate their strongest efforts upon the capture of towns along the United States boundary. The Federal forces, for similar reasons, made desperate efforts to retain possession of these gateways.

Early in the conduct of the latest rebellion the Rebels, under General Francisco Villa, captured the city of Juarez, lying opposite the Texas city of El Paso. On November 24, 1913, the Federal army marching northward from Chihuahua, with the purpose of attempting the recapture of Juarez, met the forces of General Villa at Tiera Blanca, a few miles south of Juarez, and were driven back after a hard battle. General Villa immediately requested the American

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Red Cross to provide medical care for the wounded, and invited the Red Cross physicians and nurses to come to the city of Juarez and assume full control of the temporary hospitals which he had established. He offered satisfactory guarantee of protection, and the Red Cross complied with his request. The El Paso Chapter of the Red Cross, which has been of great efficiency ever since the beginning of Mexican troubles several years ago, was immediately authorized to provide the medical and nursing staff necessary to the work in Juarez. Dr. H. E. Stevenson, chairman of the

OUT-DOOR KITCHEN RED CROSS HOSPITAL PRESIDIO, TEXAS, MAKING TORTILLAS

Chapter, promptly took charge of the situation. He appointed the secretary of the Chapter, Dr. C. F. Braden, of El Paso, Chief Surgeon, with Doctors Ellis, Bull and Trioli as assistants. Miss Cregan, an enrolled Red Cross nurse, was superintendent of nurses, and was assisted by Misses Ruckley, Hearn, Mooney, Ellis and Mrs. Gaines.

The Red Cross continued in charge of the work in Juarez for a period of about three weeks. During that time medical attention was given to about two hundred wounded men. On account of the difficulty in Juarez of providing the quality of service and the extended care necessary in certain of the most serious cases, eight of the patients were removed to a hospital in El Paso, where they were cared for until February, 1914, when they were transferred to the United States Army Hospital at Fort Bliss.

During the period in which the Red Cross was caring for the wounded in Juarez, a large number of refugees from Mexico fled to the United States, and established themselves temporarily in and about El Paso. The Red Cross was called upon to provide some assistance for these refugees, but fortunately a large majority of them possessed sufficient means to meet their own needs.

WOUNDED AT NEW LAREDO

The city of New Laredo on the Rio Grande opposite Laredo, Texas, is still held, (March 1914), by the Mexican Federal Army. Late in December, 1913, a fierce attack was made upon New Laredo by the Rebel force. The attacking army was defeated with heavy loss. Immediately after the battle the Rebel wounded were

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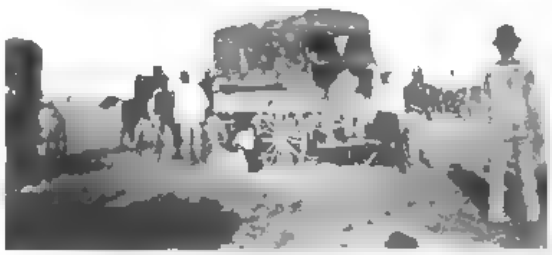
hurried across the river into the city of Laredo, Texas, for surgical attention. Mrs. Magnon, a resident of Laredo, but a woman of Mexican antecedents, and a strong sympathizer with the Rebel cause, immediately organized a movement to care for the wounded. She announced that she represented the American Red Cross, enlisted several prominent physicians, and obtained the voluntary services of a number of women who served as nurses. Several buildings were obtained, and a temporary hospital promptly opened. The physicians gave their services cordially, and within a few hours the hospital was in full operation with one hundred and twenty patients.

Early in January it was believed the armies were preparing to make another attack upon New Laredo, and apprehension arose among the people of Laredo, Texas, that the influx of wounded following a second battle might be so heavy as to overtax the resources of the community. Accordingly, Mr. Randolph Robertson, Clerk of the United States District Court at Laredo, telegraphed to the American Red Cross for additional assistance. The National Director of the Red Cross happened to be at that time at Houston, Texas, and was therefore able to proceed to Laredo within twenty-four hours after Mr. Robertson's appeal was received. Upon reaching Laredo, accompanied by Mr. Wm. M. McGrath of the Red Cross staff, who had been engaged in flood relief work in Houston, the National Director was escorted to the hospital accompanied by several physicians and citizens, as well as by Colonel A. P. Blocksom, Commanding Officer of the United States post at Laredo. On arriving at the hospital, what was the surprise of the entire party to discover that during the preceding night the institution had changed its name from Red Cross to White Cross. The color of the crosses on the armbands worn by all the nurses had been suddenly changed from red to white. The explanation of this quick transformation lay in the fact that Mrs. Magnon had usurped the name and emblem of the American Red Cross without authority, although the physicians and citizens co-operating with her believed her to have full authority to represent the American Red Cross. Hearing of the coming of the National Director she had become frightened.

This incident led to some embarrassment for a time, and the question arose as to the desirability of the American Red Cross assuming control over the hospital. After careful inquiry and conversation with a number of physicians and other citizens, the National Director decided that inasmuch as the wounded men were actually receiving proper care, thanks to the services of able physicians, and were in most instances, well on the road to recovery, no occasion existed for a change of control. Inquiry also brought out the fact that Mrs. Magnon, while practicing a deceit, had done so without full realization of the gravity of her offense. The most satisfactory assurances were given that she would not again use the name or emblem of the Red Cross.



MEXICAN ARMY AMBULANCE BRINGING WOUNDED SOLDIERS TO RED CROSS HOSPITAL

It was the general opinion in Laredo, however, that should further fighting occur and more wounded men be brought to Laredo for care, it would be advisable for the American Red Cross to have full charge of the hospital. Accordingly a Red Cross Committee was formed of representative officers, physicians and private citizens of Laredo, with full authority to meet any situation which may

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CAMP OF WOUNDED MEXICANS EN ROUTE TO MARFA

arise in future, under the full authority of the American Red Cross. This committee consists of the following persons:

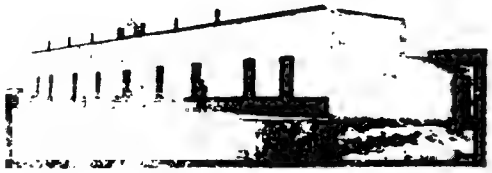
Mr. Albert Urbahn, chairman,
Dr. Willis E. Lowry,
Dr. John T. Halsell,
Colonel A. P. Blocksum, commanding officer, Fort McIntosh.
Mr. August C. Richter.
Mr. J. E. Trout, U. S. Immigration Inspector,
Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, U. S. Army,
Mr. Randolph Robertson, secretary.

THE CAPTURE OF OJINAGA.

Mr. Charles J. O'Connor, of San Francisco, who had previously given valuable service to the Red Cross along the Mexican border, was sent to El Paso in December to take charge of the care of Mexican refugees at a time during which the El Paso Chapter of the Red Cross was fully occupied in caring for the wounded in the Juarez hospitals. As the refugees required much less help than had been anticipated, Mr. O'Connor remained only a few days in El Paso, and then was instructed to proceed to Presidio, Texas, opposite the Mexican town of Ojinaga, to prepare for the care of those who it was expected would be wounded in the impending attempt of the Rebels to capture the Federal town of Ojinaga. Mr. O'Connor reached Presidio on December 28th, and was none too early on the ground, as fighting about Ojinaga began on the following day. In a report in this number of the Red Cross Magazine, Mr. O'Connor gives a graphic account of the capture of Ojinaga, the preparations made by the American Red Cross for the care of the wounded, the difficulties encountered in establishing and conducting the hospital, and of the picturesque flight of the Federal army with its camp followers across the Rio Grande, together with an account of the measures necessary to care for so large and sudden an influx of persons requiring food, protection and surgical attention.

Once more the Red Cross called upon its active and ever-ready Chapter at El Paso to provide the necessary physicians and nurses. Again Dr. C. F. Braden was placed in charge of the surgical work, his assistants at Presidio being Dr. C. E. Jumper and Dr. P. F. Spring. Portions of the report submitted by Dr. Braden on the work in Presidio are also included in other pages of this number of the Red Cross Magazine.

It is to be noted that all the operations of the Red Cross at Presidio were carried on under conditions of the greatest hardship, and with facilities totally inadequate to meet the demands of modern surgical and medical science. Presidio is a village of about one hundred population, almost entirely of Mexican antecedents. The houses are of adobe. The nearest railroad point is Marfa, Texas, sixty-seven miles distant, across a desert country broken by a low range of mountains, through which winds the only connecting road. The country about the village of Presidio does not produce more



RED CROSS HOSPITAL "LIBERTAD" JUAREZ

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food supplies than are necessary for the use of the normal population. Through the exigencies of the war, the population of Presidio was suddenly increased to probably six thousand persons. Food supplies for this population, as well as for the several thousand domestic animals also suddenly brought into the problem, had to be hauled by wagon trains over the sixty-seven miles of sand and mountain road between Marfa and Presidio. All the tents and medical supplies for the use of the Red Cross were shipped two hundred miles by rail from El Paso to Marfa and hauled by wagon to Presidio. An aggravating feature of this problem lay in the fact that not enough teams and wagons to meet the transportation demand were to be had, although the country for many miles was drawn upon for the purpose. The teamsters available took advantage of the situation and demanded exorbitant prices for their services.

The question has many times been asked why the great body of Mexican soldiers and refugees, numbering five thousand or more, were subjected to the hardship and suffering of the march across the desert to Marfa, instead of being held and cared for at Presidio. The answer to this inquiry is found in the facts above stated, concerning the impossibility of providing the food and facilities necessary for the proper care of this host at Presidio.

The migration of the Federal army, with its women, children, domestic animals and personal belongings, from Ojinaga across the shallow Rio Grande and into the land of peace and safety, the temporary encampment of this host upon the sandy plains of Presidio, and finally the long, toilsome march across the desert and through the mountains to Marfa, formed a spectacle of such magnitude, variety, and picturesque interest as has probably not before been witnessed in the United States. Today within the confines of a large enclosed plain near Fort Bliss on the outskirts of El Paso, this multitude of soldiers and camp followers is being maintained in quiet and comfort by the Government of the United States, pending the restoration of peace and order in the Republic of Mexico.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL "MADERO," AT JUAREZ. PATIENTS AND NURSES

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CAPTURE OF OJINAGA AND RED CROSS CARE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED

CHARLES J. O'CONNOR
SPECIAL RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE

THE old border town of Ojinaga, abandoned during the last half century to decay and almost forgotten, suddenly became populous, while its name in bold letters was put before the eyes of millions of people, through the events of December, 1913, and January, 1914. Two centuries of religious effort, of agriculture, and of commercial activity had less power to make the town known to the world than two weeks of war.

Prominence came to the ancient town when a Federal garrison, which had evacuated Chihuahua on the approach of General Villa, made its way, along with a considerable body of civilian refugees, overland to Ojinaga. Here they were so entirely cut off from Mexico City that the soldiers had to receive their pay by way of the United States. In case of attack no reinforcements could come to their aid. On December 24th, the Special Representative of the Red Cross, receiving apparently authentic information that the Constitutionalists had already sent a large body of men against Ojinaga and that the attack would be made in a few days, reported this to the National Director, and on Christmas Day was authorized to proceed to Presidio and give what aid might be necessary. After consultation with the officers of the El Paso Chapter and such tentative preparations as could be made I started for Presidio, which is on the American side opposite Ojinaga, and reached that place on December 28th.

The first survey of the situation confirmed the opinion that Red Cross aid would be needed. Ojinaga is situated on the Mexican side at the junction of the Rio Conchos with the Rio Grande about 200 miles southeast of El Paso. The first Roman Catholic mission was founded there by Franciscans as early as 1684, possibly as early as 1660. In 1685, a presidio, or fort, was established at this strategic point, hence the former name of the town, Presidio Del Norte, and the name of the town across the river on the American side. Before the construction of the Mexican Central Railroad between El Paso and Chihuahua and the consequent diversion of traffic, the chief route of commerce between San Antonio, Texas, and the city of Chihuahua was through these two towns called Presidio, and the one on the Mexican side at one time had a population of 5,000 or 6,000.

It was over this once busy route that the Federal army and civilian sympathizers had retreated after the evacuation of Chihuahua. They had fortified the approaches to the town, which is situated on a plateau in a bend of the river, so that their position was easily defended. They were well supplied with arms and ammunition, had a considerable number of cannon and machine guns, and could secure all the provisions they needed from the American side. The number of the garrison of Ojinaga, estimated at from 3,000 to 7,000, was at this time at least 5,000. The Constitutionalists, who probably had an army of about the same size, were close to the Federal outposts and steadily approaching. On the American side there were different opinions as to what resistance would be made. On account of the steady stream of deserters that had been crossing the river to Presidio and making their way to the railroad at Marfa for two weeks, some believed that the whole garrison would abandon the town at

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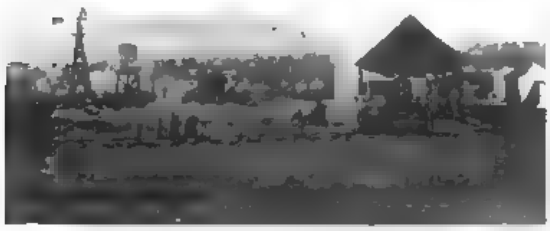
the first attack, and cross to the American side. Others maintained that the presence of Generals Salazar and Orozco, who were under indictment in the United States and would certainly be executed if captured by



ADOBE SCHOOLHOUSE, HEADQUARTERS RED CROSS HOSPITAL, PRESIDIO, TEXAS

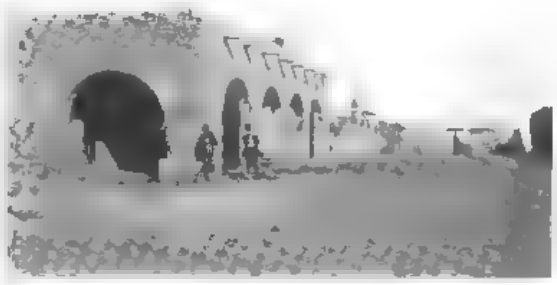
the Rebels and therefore had no choice but to fight, meant that there would be a stout resistance.

There were practically no medical supplies in Ojinaga, and the Constitutionalists, being in the field, had little equipment for treating the wounded. The information received all indicated that if there was fighting both armies would bring their wounded to the American side. Here also, there were no medical supplies available for such an emergency, and only two physicians, one of whom would have little time for such work. The United States Army had at this post one medical officer, one ambulance and only enough dressings and other medical supplies for its own use.

In the light of past events at other border towns and of the situation here, it was my conclusion that there would be fighting, with many wounded, and that these would receive either no care at all or very inadequate treatment, with consequent suffering and death in many cases, unless aid should be given by the Red Cross. In a few hours events justified this conclusion.

On the evening of the 29th, while the usual evening gathering in the post office (which was also the drug store and lounging place of strangers, where the representative of the Red Cross, a newspaper correspondent, a moving picture man, and one or two others enjoyed the privilege of sleeping on the floor without mattresses) was discussing events and making predictions there was a sudden commotion outside. We rushed out into the darkness and found that the United States troopers were arresting some Federals who had crossed to this side below the town and tried to get back to Ojinaga. According to the accounts of the captured officers a detachment of 350 on outpost duty a few miles down the river had been cut off by the sudden approach of Rebel troops and were so exposed to the fire from the hillside that they had either to be slaughtered or to flee to the American side. They chose the latter course, and escaped with the loss of about 25 men killed. The United States troops captured 80 or more of them after they reached this side, among whom were twelve wounded. The latter were given treatment at the Army post by the medical officer there and in the morning were sent across the river to Ojinaga along with the other prisoners.

On December 30th, after conferring with Major McNamee, commanding officer of the United States troops at Presidio, I telegraphed to the El Paso Chapter a request to send at once a



A STREET IN OJINAGA, MEXICO

physician and nurses, with the necessary supplies and to have more ready to follow when needed, and on the following day I asked for additional physicians and nurses. Dr. H. E. Stevenson, chairman of the Chapter,

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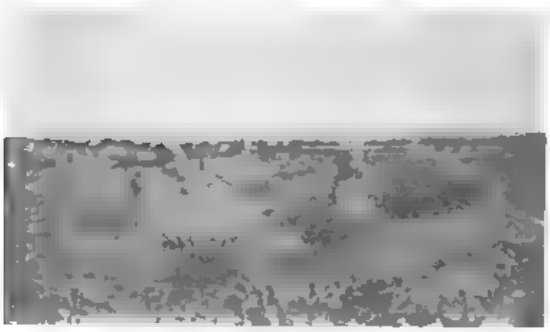
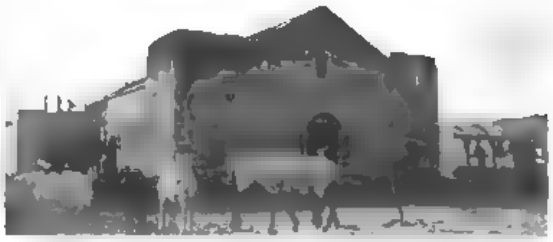
acted with such promptness and efficiency that the Red Cross was ready to care for the wounded some hours before any were brought to it.

At this time and for some days thereafter a large number of so called refugees was on the American side. They were in part families who had lived in Ojinaga and were on this side temporarily, in part deserters and noncombatant men, but chiefly they were the wives and children of Mexican Federal soldiers, and not strictly refugees. It should be explained that these Mexican Federal armies have no commissary department in the usual sense. It is the practice to let the wives and families of the soldiers accompany them on the march, carry the provisions, make camp, and cook the meals. The women and children were sent to the American side partly as a matter of convenience and safety while the attack was on or threatened, and partly, perhaps, to have them there in anticipation of individual desertion or a general evacuation. They were constantly going to and fro between Presidio and Ojinaga, carrying supplies to their husbands. On the last day of December between 2,000 and 3,000 persons of these classes were camping in and around Presidio on the American side.

To one unacquainted with the conditions it would have seemed that these people, living as a rule without shelter in a primitive fashion, were enduring great hardship. It was, however, the life that they had lived for months and they had their usual quantity of food. Probably three-fourths of the women were of pure



FORTIFICATIONS AT OJINAGA



CHURCH IN OJINAGA

or nearly pure Indian blood. As a matter of fact only a few families were reported as destitute. These were at once provided for by the Red Cross. The movement of people between Ojinaga and Presidio was chiefly by way of the central of three fords. Here the water was not over the hubs of wagon wheels.

That part of the attack and defense visible from Presidio began on December 31st, at three o'clock in the morning when we heard the first firing, most of which came from the rifles and machine guns of the Federals. With daylight we could see the rebels at a point directly across the river from us about a mile away and between one and two miles from the besieged town. At eight o'clock the Federals began to shell this position and throughout the day at intervals there was rifle and cannon fire from both armies on all sides of the town, except that next the river flowed. A few shells fell on the American side near the upper ford close to the United States patrol.

New Year's Eve, 1913, will never be forgotten by anyone who was in Presidio on that night. At sundown the expected attack began. The noise was terrific. Incessant cracking of rifles, the regular splutter of machine guns, roar of cannon and sharp explosion of shells, with the fireworks that accompanied them, would give a momentary impression that this was some gigantic Fourth of July celebration, until the cheers and curses of men, coming faintly through the tumult, would remind us that these were human beings striving to

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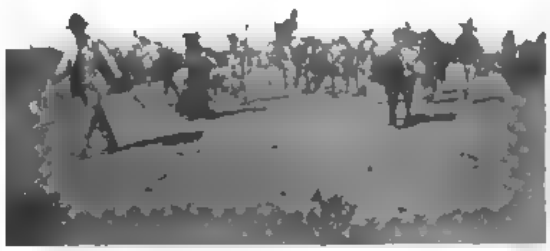
destroy each other. All night there were periods of firing, some lasting half an hour or more, followed by intervals of quiet.

More than once the silence that followed a period of firing more vigorous than usual was interpreted by the listeners gathered at Presidio as an indication that the Rebels had taken the town. The dawn of New Year's Day, however, showed the Rebels in their position of the day before. They had evidently approached close to the town at various points during the night, either for the purpose of provoking the Federals to waste their ammunition, or, more probably, in the expectation that the latter would abandon the town and cross the river.

During New Year's Day and the day following there was desultory firing, chiefly of rifles, and then a gradual cessation, after which the Rebels withdrew to a distance of some miles. In the few days of quiet that followed we could see the Federal cavalry moving up and down the river, and across the plateau, could see the new intrenchments, the gaps where buildings were torn down for building breastworks, and the change in the positions of batteries, things which indicated that the garrison had no intention of yielding. During this period the refugees returned to Ojinaga, until only about 500 remained in Presidio. The number of persons wounded during the first night was very small compared with what might have been expected as the result of so much firing.

On New Year's Day, Dr. C. F. Braden, secretary of the El Paso Chapter, arrived with three nurses and bringing with them medical supplies, tents, cots, bedding, and other equipment sufficient for beginning work. On the following day Dr. C. E. Jumper and Dr. P. F. Spring with two more nurses arrived. The place which I had previously secured as a site for the Red Cross hospital was a vacant field adjoining the yard of the village school. In the yard was one of the few windmills of the town, with an elevated tank, a valuable acquisition where most of the water is far from clear and is drawn in buckets from shallow wells. We were also given the temporary use of the school house if it should be needed. The thorny mesquite bushes and the green shrub called "thorn of Christ" was cleared off from part of the vacant field to make room for tents.

Although this site was the best for our purpose obtainable, it was far from satisfactory. The light soil of the road in front had been ground to a fine dust by the automobiles and cavalry horses which had passed in great numbers during the previous two weeks and the slightest wind sent suffocating clouds of dust all over our camp. As there was not sufficient water for other needs we



REFUGEES FLEEING INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM OJINAGA

could spare none for sprinkling. The wind which we expected to keep the tank full of water would blow a gale for one day then die down till the tank was empty and we had to resort to the bucket. We suffered three very disagreeable dust storms. The first came upon us while we were eating our first breakfast in camp, in the tent set apart for a dining room. It blew the fire out of the open stove and most of the food into it, covered everything with a thick layer of dust and dropped the tent down upon us. These north winds, and the lighter winds as well, made the dressing of wounds difficult not only in the tents, but in the school house.

The first of the wounded were brought to the Red Cross Hospital on January 2d. On the same day 50 or 60 wounded Federals who had been

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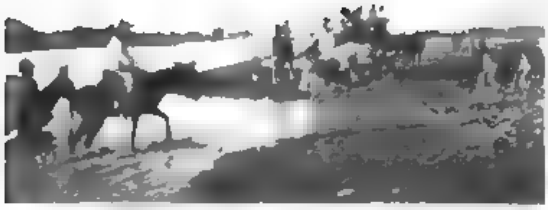

MEXICAN REFUGEES CROSSING THE RIO GRANDE TO SAFETY AT PRESIDIO

brought across the river during the two or three days preceding and had been cared for in the nearby church of Santa Teresa by their own physicians were, at the request of the latter, taken over by the Red Cross. Examination of these revealed an advanced case of smallpox.

On account of the presence of the large number of refugees, of numerous visitors, of the United States troops and the constant mingling of all classes, great apprehension was caused by the discovery of the existence of smallpox. At a conference called by Major McNamee on January 3d for the purpose of devising means to prevent an epidemic, there were present Senor Maillefert, Mexican Consul; Mr. Robb, United States Immigration Inspector; Mr. Chastain, Sheriff of the county; Dr. Candlin, local representative of the county health officer, and representatives of the Red Cross. It was decided to segregate the refugees and keep a broad unoccupied strip of land between them and the town, to restrict to the lowest practicable point the movement of people between Ojinaga or the refugee camp and Presidio, to allow no one to leave Presidio for the railroad without inspection and permission from the Immigration Service, to examine and vaccinate all refugees and isolate all suspected cases. This was all a work that in a way belonged to the local health authorities, but the administrative machinery of this village of 100 inhabitants was not adapted to handling an actual population of between 2,500 and 3,000 persons, with a possible influx of 5,000 more at any time. There were no funds available for this in Presidio or in the county, which itself had a scattered population of not much over 5,000.

It was, considered from another point of view, the duty of the Immigration Service to take the burden, but the local officer of that service had no funds and could secure neither deputies nor authority to hire deputies in time for carrying out such urgent measures. The 400 or 500 United States cavalrymen stationed here were all occupied in patrol duty and the commanding officer had to be prepared to receive as prisoners at any moment all deserting or fleeing Mexican soldiers from Ojinaga.

In view of this situation it was decided to pay from Red Cross funds for such guards as might be needed to concentrate the refugees, and guard the isolation camp, and also to place the Red Cross at the service of the community in the matter of inspecting refugees and vaccinating them. Major McNamee at once furnished a detail of six soldiers for one day. These, with the guards provided by the Red Cross and directed by Mr. Robb, carried out the plan without further delay. The arrival, two or three days later, of Mr. Harris, Assistant Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service, with two more inspectors and the return of most of the refugees to Ojinaga during the cessation of fighting relieved the situation.

Inspection and vaccination by the Red Cross physicians resulted in

MEXICAN REFUGEES ON THE MARCH FROM PRESIDIO TO MARFA

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finding four cases of smallpox and two others were found later among the Federals who abandoned the town, which with the one first found made seven cases altogether. On account of the large proportion of Mexicans who had become immune through having had the disease, and on account of their living in the open, with a dry air and constant sunshine, the danger of an epidemic among them was not great.

The chief work of the Red Cross, as had been anticipated, was the care of the wounded. The greatest number treated on one day was 177, on January 11th. The average per day from January 2d to January 23d, inclusive, was 108.

Exclusive of the smallpox cases the total number of wounded and sick cared for was 277, distributed as follows:

	Total.	Federals.	Constitutionalists
Men wounded. .	239	182	57
Men sick.....	32	31	1
Total men....	271	213	58
Women wounded.	5	4	1
Women sick....	1	1	0
Total women..	6	5	1
Total men and women.....	277	218	59

In addition to these there were cases of less seriously wounded men who came for dressings one or more times and in the rush of work were not registered. There may have been from ten to twenty of these. A few of the Federals had received their wounds previous to coming to Ojinaga. The relatively small number

REFUGEES IN THE GREAT CAMP AT PRESIDIO. FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS IN THIS CAMP

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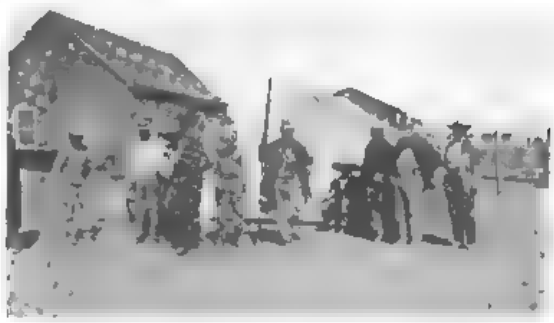

CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, RED CROSS HOSPITAL, PRESIDIO

of Constitutionalists is explained by the fact that their commanders did not wish to lose men by having them made prisoners of the United States Army. They would gladly have had them treated by the Red Cross if this could have been done without restriction of their liberty. This was a repetition of the situation at Juarez of a month earlier.

The total number of Federal wounded during the fighting about Ojinaga must have been about 275 or 300. In addition to those who came to the Red Cross Hospital a number at various times left Presidio and went to Marfa, and others recovered under treatment in Ojinaga. The number of Constitutionalists wounded was at least 300 and probably from 325 to 350. As late as January 19th their physicians were still caring for 250 in Ojinaga and at two places outside. These were in addition to those in the Red Cross Hospital and those that no longer needed treatment. The total loss in wounded on both sides was, in my opinion, between 600 and 650. The number killed would be difficult to estimate. A guess based on the number of bodies and scattered graves that I saw and on various oral reports would put the number between 100 and 200, not including those who died later of their wounds.

The medical work of the Red Cross was put in charge of Dr. Braden, whose fluent use of the Spanish tongue and experience in treating the wounded at Juarez, as well as his knowledge of Mexican life, enabled him to render great service. He will

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make a report upon the medical aspect of the work. Here there is space to refer to only a few matters. The majority of the cases sent to the Red Cross reached there from three to twelve days after the wounds had been received, so that many were badly neglected and infected. The condition of all indicated the inadequacy of treatment by their own people and left the impression that a fearful mortality rate must prevail among the wounded of the Mexican armies. The number of badly infected cases saved would alone be ample return for all of the expense of the Red Cross.

A pitiful instance of neglect was that of a sweet faced rebel boy of sixteen whose left jaw was partly shot away. His comrades went off and left him on the ground, where he lay for several days until maggots swarmed in the rotting flesh. Then some women discovered him, brought him to their house, treated him as well as they could and then sent him to the Red Cross, twelve days after he received the wound. When the rude bandages were removed the jaw and neck were a loathsome mass of putrefaction. His patience and grit were the constant admiration of those who saw him and everyone was glad to know after a few days' treatment that he would recover, even though he will be sadly disfigured.

It will be noted that a few women were wounded. In two instances, at least, this was not accidental, but was the act of brutal soldiers. One Federal brought to us in a critical condition claimed that while lying on the ground with a bad wound through the chest he was given the finishing shot by a merciful Rebel, whose uncertain aim fortunately sent the bullet plowing through the scalp instead of the brain. The man recovered.

One of the Constitutionalists wounded was an American boy about eighteen years old who, being unable to enlist in the United States Army, had gratified his longing for adventure by joining the Mexican rebels. His appetite for war had been abundantly satisfied and he was now ready to follow a more peaceful pursuit.

A few women camp followers accompanied their wounded husbands to the Red Cross hospital and, living wherever they could outside, brought food to them. Others were allowed to stay inside the Red Cross camp and cook for and wait on their husbands on condition that they would help with the cooking for other patients, a few being paid for such service. The wounded preferred their own Mexican tortillas, frijoles, etc., to the American dishes.

Presidio is 67 miles from the railroad. There is not a single human habitation visible along the 25 miles of road between Presidio and the nearest town to the north. Marfa, the nearest point on the railroad, had a population of 700 in 1910. Presidio, which is composed of adobe houses and wattled huts and lies a few feet above the level of the Rio Grande, has a population of about 100, the majority of whom are of Mexican blood. Toward the middle of December this population was suddenly increased by Mexicans who left Ojinaga when the Federals entered it, by over 500 refugees from Chihuahua, by transient visitors and deserters from the Federal army, by 400 or more United States troops, by scores of sightseers from Marfa and other towns, and by men brought there on account of the unusual amount of business done. The refugees from Chihuahua soon passed on to other points, but later when the Constitutionalists invested Ojinaga, men and women from their ranks kept the population up to its abnormal level.

The tiny Mexican restaurants were overrun and seldom could meet the demands for meals. All beds in the town were in use and many visitors who had no friends there had to sleep on the floors. The stores were every day jammed with Federal and Rebel soldiers or their wives buying supplies. The Red Cross at times could secure its own supplies promptly only by keeping in its employ a man and wagon for hauling them to the

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hospital after they had been secured by almost forcible entrance of rear doors and impressment of overworked clerks. The fractional currency that sufficed for the business of a community of 100 persons was entirely inadequate for the needs of 3,000 or more. It was nearly always a matter of time and patient searching of tills, and inquiry among bystanders to find change under a dollar, and at first even dollars were scarce.

The general prosperity of the citizens just then and the universal desire to get on a housetop or some other high point and watch the progress of the battle day after day, made it almost harder to find men who would do a piece of work than to do it oneself. The whole Red Cross staff had to turn to, build tables, benches, and other equipment, erect shelters, fit up the camp, help bury the dead, make splints and other appliances, etc., etc. Fortunately, in view of this particular situation, the El Paso Chapter had sent male nurses. Most of the staff, having had experience in "roughing it," instantly adapted themselves to the rough conditions and worked together with perfect good nature. After the fighting ceased it was easier to hire men to work, when, of course, their labor was not so urgently needed.

The presence of the extra population, and particularly of the United States troops, caused a scarcity and increase in price of certain commodities, such as hay, wood, and eggs. My first inquiries for lumber were answered by the statement that there was none to be bought, but after a search I secured some from a private stock. There were no nails to be bought of the size most needed. Not a single rake could be obtained. In the midst of a Mexican population we could not find red chile peppers for sale, nor cornmeal. The burial of those who were brought to the hospital dead or who died later had to be provided for. The resident Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Father Costa, and the Rev. Father Garriga, of Marfa, both gave their services freely and willingly for this in addition to their work in connection with the refugees, but the Red Cross had to assist. Among other things it fell to the lot of the Special Representative to make

TRANSPORTING THE WOUNDED FROM PRESIDIO TO MARFA SIXTY SEVEN MILES OF WATERLESS DESERT.

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a coffin, help Dr. Braden lower bodies into graves, and photograph the dead for bereaved relatives. All of the cooking had to be done in the open air in crude fireplaces of adobe bricks. The only stove obtainable was too small to be useful. Lanterns and candles furnished light. The weather, in spite of the dust, was favorable since there was no rain and the air was dry. The days were hot and the nights cold enough to freeze water set outside our tents for washing hands and faces.

A very serious difficulty was the lack of tentage. When the El Paso Chapter sent men and supplies it did not send tents, cots, or blankets, except for the use of the staff, because it was informed, on December 31st, that the War Department would send these from Fort Bliss, where there was a sufficient supply of these essentials. The first cots, however, did not reach the Red Cross hospital until January 8th and the first tents until January 12th. While waiting for these supplies, the Red Cross rented a large tent that was being used temporarily for moving picture shows and set it up in the school yard. For some days this tent, the school house, the church, two Red Cross tents, and one Sibley tent furnished by Major McNamee were crowded and it was necessary to put from ten to twenty wounded men under an awning attached to a side of the school house.

On January 8th Captain L. C. Duncan of the United States Army Hospital Corps arrived in Presidio and thereafter was of great assistance to the Red Cross hospital. The cooperation between the Army officers stationed at Presidio and the Red Cross was very close and the relations pleasant. Major McNamee, the commanding officer, in spite of his trying duties and his limited resources during this remarkable emergency, took a direct interest in the work of the Red Cross and facilitated it as far as he was able.

The arrival of the National Director of the Red Cross on January 10th in the height of the work and in the midst of a blinding dust storm, was very welcome to everyone. Before his departure on January 16th he made arrangements for the ultimate transfer of the convalescent wounded to the Army. Accordingly on January 25th, forty of the less serious cases were turned over to the Army and in five wagons furnished by the Army and three furnished by the Red Cross were started on the way to Marfa. Dr. Jumper and the Special Representative, with two nurses, accompanied them. Reaching Marfa in three days, they were taken by train to El Paso and placed in the Army hospital at Fort Bliss. Dr. Braden and two nurses continued at Presidio to care for the fifty patients remaining and to close the hospitals as soon as the Army could assume their care, which it did a week later.

EVACUATION OF OJINAGA.

Perhaps this report should include some mention of the evacuation of Ojinaga. On January 10th, after three or four days without fighting, we were all busy at the hospital about ten o'clock in the morning, when our attention was called to a cloud of dust across the river to the southeast. Soon we could see the Federal cavalry hurrying from the outposts back to town, and we then knew that the rebels were returning to the attack and that General Villa in all probability was leading them. The attacking force came on rapidly and moved to its position as if following a definite plan and wishing to impress the Federals with its strength. Shortly after noon a shot from the town followed by the sharp explosion of a shrapnel shell across the river from us, marked the renewal of the fighting. During the afternoon occasional shells were fired to keep the rebels from coming closer.

In the afternoon also the women and children began to come to our side of the river again in large numbers. At five o'clock the arrival of several wagon loads of Federal army records at the United States Army post indicated that the garrison was

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preparing to seek safety on the American side. In the evening a vigorous attack was made by the rebels and fighting was furious for a short time. By eight o'clock the whole garrison was fleeing, surging across the river in a steady but disorderly and ragged stream.

Here was a remarkable spectacle that only a painter could depict adequately. As the multitude came out of the water they passed along between the banks of a broad arroyo in the direction of the Army post where they were to be gathered under guard. American soldiers posted at intervals disarmed them and kept them moving along the road. At the point where the road leaves the arroyo for the higher ground the sight was particularly impressive. Toward the river under the sheltering banks of the arroyo red camp fires shone upon families who were allowed to spend the night there. Here before us where the moon lighted up the white desert sand was an Oriental scene. There passed a slow procession, now singly, now in groups, horsemen in mantles, a train of pack mules, women on foot carrying babes on their backs in the fold of a shawl, men on foot close wrapped in blankets, patient burros loaded with family goods or bearing children. The occasional commands of troopers or the jingling of spurs and bridles were lost in the silence that seemed to subdue all sounds.

As Mr. Bicknell viewed this impressive scene he thought of the passage of the Dead Sea. This people, oppressed by dread of their enemy, without hope of succor, abandoned their city and marched over the weary desert to the bounds of their country. Again the dreaded enemy came up to them and again hope failed. But now the waters gave them safety from the pursuing host.

For those who do not understand the matter clearly it may be well to say that it was the duty of the United States Army to seize all soldiers of both armies who crossed the border, to disarm them and make them military prisoners of the United States until a stable government should be established in Mexico with which their release could be arranged and from which reimbursement could be secured for the cost of maintaining them. In this instance the soldiers and their wives and children, who could not be separated from them, were collected into a great camp near the river and kept there a few days. As soon as arrangements could be made a caravan was formed and the 3,500 soldiers, 1,100 or more women, and 500 or more children were escorted on a four days' march to Marfa. From that point they were taken by train to El Paso and placed under guard in a camp at Fort Bliss. Their horses, mules and surrendered arms and ammunition were sold and the proceeds from the sale will be used in defraying the cost of their maintenance.

WORK OF THE SURGEONS AND NURSES IN THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT PRESIDIO

By DR. C. F. BRADEN
SURGEON IN CHARGE

(Below are presented some paragraphs from the report of Dr. C. F. Braden, who was in charge of the surgical work and nursing in the Red Cross Hospital camp at Presidio, Texas. The full report contains much detailed description of the character of the wounds treated and other information of scientific value. For the purpose of publication here,

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however, only enough of this carefully recorded information is given to convey a general impression of the conditions under which the work was carried on, the extent of the work and its main results.—*Editor Red Cross Magazine.*)

Agreeable to Mr. O'Connor's first request only one physician and surgeon was sent at the head of the first contingent. Accompanied by three nurses, Mr. Roderic McCann, Mr. Howard Blake and Mr. Lester Leavitt, I left El Paso on the night of the 31st of December, arriving at Marfa on the morning of January 1st. We carried with us two tents, cots and bedding, and dressings sufficient for two hundred wounded. At Marfa we were confronted with no little difficulty in the matter of transportation. Because of the fighting at Ojinaga there was a demand for automobiles far in excess of the supply, and the rate charged was $15.00 per passenger from Marfa to Presidio. As it was imperative that we get to the scene of action promptly, economy had to be sacrificed to necessity, and we secured two automobiles to convey the corps and equipment to Presidio. It cost us $100.00 to do this.

After my departure from El Paso, Dr. Stevenson received a wire from Mr. O'Connor requesting that two more doctors and two more nurses be sent on. This request was complied with and Doctors C. E. Jumper and P. F. Spring with Mr. H. P. Jacobson and W. E. Hoadley as nurses were sent out by Doctor Stevenson, on the evening of January 1st. They arrived at Presidio on the 2nd, coming from Marfa by automobile, at an expense of $60.00.

Thanks to the presence in Presidio of Mr. C. J. O'Connor, representing the National Director, all preliminary work had been attended to. Every possible emergency had been foreseen and some provision arranged to meet it. He had made a thorough survey of the local situation and was familiar with the many difficulties which existed there, and by meeting the right people, had secured the best possible location for a hospital—the school-house with its commodious grounds—and had also secured the privilege of using an adjoining plot of ground, should it become necessary to enlarge our accommodations at the school-house by erecting tents.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL PRESIDIO, TEXAS. EACH TENT HELD TWO PATIENTS

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL

In view of the fact that Mr. O'Connor will, undoubtedly, report to you in full regarding the details of the organization of our camp, I will confine myself to the question directly concerned in the work of the medical men under me.

At the time of our arrival, sixty wounded Federals were already in Presidio. These were being cared for at the Catholic church by Federal army surgeons. On the following day (January 3rd), however, Major McNamee advised that we were to take charge and have the care of these wounded, so I made a preliminary examination to learn the condition of the wounded. I then discovered that one of the most seriously wounded was also well broken out with smallpox. Five other wounded were occupying the same small room in which the smallpox patient was found. Realizing the serious nature of this discovery, not only to the wounded occupying the church, but to the entire community, I at once notified Dr. George H. Candlin, local representative of the County Health Officer, and Major McNamee. My diagnosis was questioned by the Mexican Federal Surgeon, so, in order to make certain, a consultation was arranged for Doctors Burnsides and Chappell, U. S. Army Surgeons, Dr. George H. Candlin, of the county authorities, and Doctors Jumper and Spring, with myself, for the Red Cross. This group jointly examined the patient and expressed a unanimous opinion that the patient had smallpox of a confluent or virulent type. The question of diagnosis having been settled, the next question was how to protect the community as well as the school-house from a possible invasion of smallpox.

RED CROSS STAFF AT PRESIDIO HOSPITAL
SEATED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT CHAS J O'CONNOR, CAPT DUNCAN DR C F BRADEN
STANDING AT LEFT OF MR O'CONNOR, DR C E JUMPER

Upon reporting the finding of our consultation, a conference was held and the following division of the work was agreed upon. Mr. O'Connor undertook to look after the welfare of any refugees then in Presidio or any who might later pass to our side of the border. To Dr. Spring was given the work of vaccinating the entire population of Presidio, or at least, such persons as he believed

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needed vaccination. He was further placed in charge of a canvass of the refugees, then on this side, in order that any other cases of smallpox or other contagious diseases might be located. He was also given charge of the care of the wounded in the church, who were to be kept under strict quarantine until such time as, in his discretion, they might be moved to our hospital. A guard was placed around the church to keep visitors away and to keep all who had been exposed, within the church grounds.

Dr. Spring was further requested to act in conjunction with Mr. O'Connor in an effort to place all refugees within a restricted district where they were to be held by guard. This last agreement was later concurred in by a conference held at the call of Major McNamee, and at which the Mexican Consul, the representatives of the U. S. Immigration Service, Major McNamee, Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Spring, Dr. Candlin, the County Sheriff, and myself were present. At this conference, the Sheriff was entrusted with the commission of notifying all property owners of Presidio to clean up their premises, as a further safeguard against any epidemic disease gaining a foothold in Presidio. To Dr. Jumper and myself was entrusted the care of all wounded who might be brought to the Red Cross Hospital. One nurse was detailed to assist Dr. Spring.

With the work thus mapped out, an energetic campaign was inaugurated to control the situation. I believe that, due to these prompt measures, a serious outbreak of smallpox was prevented, and, thanks to the methods employed—isolation, vaccination, strict quarantine, and thorough inspection of all those departing from Presidio—the probability of this disease finding its way to Marfa, and thence along railroad routes to other sections, was obviated.

Because of the serious condition of the original smallpox patient, no attempt was made to move him, but the situation at the church was somewhat simplified by his death, on the night of the third of January. Two other cases had been found by Dr. Spring, and these were at once transferred to a camp well removed from the nearest habitation, and to this same camp were brought all cases of smallpox encountered during our term of work in Presidio. In all, seven cases of smallpox were treated,—four children, one woman and two men. Of these, two died. One, the wounded man, had a gunshot wound of the chest, perforating the lungs, a complication, either way, for the disease or for the wound, necessarily considered fatal. That the mortality was not higher is remarkable when we consider the exposure to which the patients were submitted, by being isolated in a camp with inadequate shelter to protect them from the severe cold that prevailed, especially at night.

(A summary of the roster of the patients included in Dr. Braden's report, shows twelve patients under care on January 2nd, the number rapidly increasing until the 11th. On the latter date the number of patients under care was 177. A decrease then began as those less severely wounded were able to be turned over to the United States Army. On February 3rd, the last day of the hospital's existence, 38 patients were in charge. These were then all turned over to the army and the hospital was closed. This roster does not include a number of patients cared for, but who did not actually become inmates of the hospital. The total number of patients cared for at Presidio was 277.)

As soon as any of our patients had so far recovered as to be admissible of discharge from treatment, it was our arrangement to turn them over to Captain Duncan, of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, who had been detailed to work in conjunction with the Red Cross at Presidio. He also accompanied the last contingent of wounded from Marfa to Fort Bliss, using, at his request, two of our nurses, Messrs. McCann and Hoadley, on the journey, as assistants in the dressing of these patients.

To Captain Duncan we were in-

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debted for our system of camp sanitation. During his entire stay, he devoted his best efforts to keeping our camp in as sanitary and hygienic a condition as was possible. We are further indebted to him for an accurate detailed record of our wounded. Thanks to this record, I have been able to compile a grouping of gunshot wounds which will not only prove interesting but should become valuable as a matter of historical record on the effects of gunshot wounds.

During the first three days after the hospital was opened, the Rebels were in excess, whilst, for the remaining days, the Federals predominated. Ortega, commanding the attacking Rebel army, withdrew his forces on the 5th, and, following this, few Rebel wounded were received by us. Some sixty Rebel wounded were reported as having crossed to the American side at Spencer's Ranch, fourteen miles northwest of Presidio, and Dr. Chappell, of Major McNamee's command, was sent to render them first aid. The Red Cross supplied sufficient dressings for this purpose. It was from these wounded that our Rebel patients were augmented for a few days.

On January 10th, General Villa arrived with his reinforcements, and the combined attack of the forces of Generals Villa and Ortega took place that evening, resulting in the evacuation of Ojinaga by the Federal forces. During the entire day of the 10th we received Federal wounded, some suffering from wounds of long standing, others from non-surgical diseases. Immediately following the attack and the evacuation, a large number of Federal wounded was brought to us, this sudden congestion necessitating the reoccupation of the Catholic church as an overflow hospital. Those Rebels wounded during this last attack upon Ojinaga did not seek treatment on this side, but were cared for in Ojinaga.

The largest number of inmates occurred on the 11th, and the gradual decrease from that time on was due to the transfer of convalescents to the Army detention camp. On the 25th, Dr. Jumper, accompanied by nurses Blake and Leavitt, and Mr. O'Connor, departed with 46 wounded, those able to travel without great discomfort, for Marfa. Because of the limited number of conveyances the Army was able to provide for transporting the wounded, Mr. O'Connor found it necessary to engage extra wagons and teams. When the last contingent was ready to leave for Marfa, I, too, found it necessary to provide extra wagons and teams or accept the alternative of remaining behind for another week.

We were able to reach Marfa, on February 3rd, by two o'clock in the afternoon. There my responsibility as official custodian for the wounded on behalf of the Red Cross ceased. At Marfa, the Army took charge of the future care of these wounded. However, I left two nurses, Mr. McCann and Mr. Hoadley, at Marfa to assist the Army Medical Corps on the following day, when the wounded were to be transported to Fort Bliss, where they now are interned and under the medical treatment of the medical staff of the U. S. 20th Infantry.

It is a pleasure to refer to the efficiency and zeal of my assistants, Doctors Jumper and Spring, and of the nurses, Messrs. Roderic McCann, Howard Blake, Lester Leavitt, W. E. Hoadley and H. H. Jacobson. Without their loyal and unselfish help, under conditions which sorely tried their endurance and professional skill and resource, the very unusual record of success made by the Red Cross Hospital at Presidio could not have been accomplished.

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FAMINE AND DISASTER IN JAPAN

The American Ambassador at Tokyo reported, by telegraph, to the Secretary of State, on December 27th, last, serious famine conditions in northern Japan, and asked whether he might offer to the sufferers the assistance of the American Red Cross. The Red Cross requested, through the Secretary of State, that the Ambassador ascertain from the Japanese Red Cross if a contribution of $5,000 from the American Red Cross would be acceptable. The Ambassador replied that the Japanese Red Cross was not acting in the matter, but that a special governmental committee was organizing to conduct the relief operations, and that the contribution offered by the American Red Cross would be accepted and appreciated. This sum was forwarded by cable.

On January 14th, the Red Cross, through press despatches and official information, learned of a serious disaster on the Island of Kyushu, Honorable John Bassett Moore, Counsellor of the Department of State, and Chairman of the International Relief Board of the American Red Cross, sent the following despatch, through the American Embassy at Tokyo, to the Japanese Red Cross:

"The American Red Cross desires to extend its most sincere sympathy to the people of Japan for the great and terrible disaster that has just occurred on the Island of Kyushu. If the Japanese Red Cross is undertaking relief work, the American Red Cross would like to give expression to this sympathy by a contribution for relief purposes, should this be acceptable."

The American Ambassador, in reply to the above, telegraphed the Secretary of State January 17th, as follows:

"The Japanese Red Cross, through President Viscount Hanobusa, expresses sincere appreciation of kind sympathy and generous offer of the American Red Cross, but as relief work at Kyushu is in the hands of a committee acting directly under the government, it does not feel justified in intervening."

On January 15th, President Wilson, after consultation with officers of the Red Cross, gave to the press the following appeal:

"Our sister nation of Japan is suffering from two very serious disasters. The failure of crops in the northeastern part of that country has brought hundreds of thousands of persons face to face with the terrible misery of slow starvation, and in the southwestern island of Kyushu a sudden great volcanic eruption has carried death and desolation to large numbers in a thickly populated district.

I appeal to the humanity of our American people that they may give expression to their sympathy for the suffering and distress of so many of their fellowmen by generous contributions for their aid. Such contributions can be made to the local Red Cross Treasurers or sent directly to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C."

This appeal was shortly followed by published despatches from Japan, to the effect that the disaster was of very much less magnitude than at first reported; this had a tendency, of course, to discourage contributions, but the Red Cross was enabled, on February 13th, to telegraph $5,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

The small assistance that the American Red Cross was able to render was graciously acknowledged by Baron N. Makino, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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THE ORGANIZATION OF NEW CHAPTERS

BY CHARLES JENKINSON

DIRECTOR ATLANTIC DIVISION, AMERICAN RED CROSS

An important part of the work of the Directors of Division, recently appointed by the Red Cross, is to assist in the formation of chapters, and to maintain close relations with chapters already organized.

With these objects in view, the Director of the Atlantic Division has already entered upon an active campaign looking toward the formation of Chapters in those states of the Atlantic Division which at present are without local Red Cross representation, other than the State Boards. The States Boards are presided over by the Governors, who have as their associates, prominent and representative citizens of their respective states. The principal function of the State Board is to serve as a medium for the collection, within the state, of funds and supplies required by the Red Cross in its relief work in time of disaster in any part of the United States, or in great disasters abroad.

The Chapters, however, engage in various forms of Red Cross activity, such as the securing of new members, the formation of classes for First Aid instruction, the promotion of Town and Country Nursing, the organization of classes in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick, the advancement of the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals under the auspices of local anti-tuberculosis societies, the collection of funds and supplies for relief work in time of disaster, and, in short, the general forwarding of all matters which have been approved by the National Organization.

It will be seen, therefore, that the organization of additional Chapters throughout the country is of no small importance in the work of the American Red Cross.

During the month of February, the Director of the Atlantic Division made his first tour for the purpose of organizing Chapters, and as the methods now in force are, of course, more or less experimental (in view of the fact that the Red Cross has never before had at its disposal men especially charged with this work), it was considered advisable to confine his efforts, in the first instance, to the territory within a short radius of Washington.

Richmond, Virginia, was the first city visited, and within four days the organization of the Richmond Chapter of the American Red Cross was completed. The substantiality of this Chapter will be recognized by glancing at the names of the officers who were elected at the organization meeting. The Chairman, Dr. Ennion G. Williams, is the State Health Officer of Virginia; the Vice-Chairman, Honorable George Ainsley, is the Mayor of Richmond; the Secretary, R. A. Dunlop, is the Secretary of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce; the Treasurer, C. P. Walford, is prominent in Richmond's financial circles.

Membership of the Richmond Chapter includes many of the leading citizens. As an indication of the business-like intentions and progressiveness of the Chapter, it may be stated that, at the organization meeting, the slogan "Five Hundred Members Before the End of the Year" was adopted.

At the request of the Nurses of Norfolk, Virginia, the Director of the Atlantic Division next proceeded to Norfolk and assisted in the organization of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Chapter. A joint Chapter, covering the two cities, was considered advisable because of the intermingled interests of Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the officers of this Chapter were elected from the citizens of both cities, who

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enrolled as members of the Chapter as it was being organized.

The officers of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Chapter were as well selected as were the officers of the Richmond Chapter, and they state that, if Richmond can have five hundred members by the end of the year, Norfolk and Portsmouth are determined to have as many.

In view of the considerable number of shipwrecks off the Virginia coast, the Norfolk and Portsmouth Chapter has formulated a plan of campaign which it is believed will result in more adequate and humane care for shipwrecked human beings arriving at Norfolk than has before been possible. For instance, when the survivors of the ill-fated steamer Monroe reached Norfolk, in the latter part of January, there was no Red Cross organization in Norfolk, nor any other organization with a formulated method for handling shipwreck survivors. The result was that many men, women and children were forced to go through the streets of Norfolk wrapped in blankets and with bare feet. It is believed that, with the plans of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Chapter in operation, people who are shipwrecked off the Virginia coast, and who are brought to shore in Norfolk, will be given more humane treatment and will be cared for until they can make plans of their own for continuing to their destinations.

The officers of this Chapter are:

Chairman, W. R. Mayo, Mayor of Norfolk; Vice-Chairman, F. S. Hope, Mayor of Portsmouth; Secretary, N. L. McColgin; Asst. Secretary, Dr. Burnley Lankford; Treasurer, McD. L. Wrenn.

Charleston, the capital of West Virginia, was the next city visited, and a promising Chapter was organized there, with a considerable membership of representative Charleston people, who elected as their officers men and women who are known throughout the southern part of West Virginia for their interest in the welfare and protection of their fellow citizens, and the improvement of sanitary conditions throughout the state.

The officers of the Charleston Chapter are:

Vice-Chairman, Dr. A. A. Shawkey; Secretary, C. D. O'Neal; Asst. Secretary, Miss Quinta Honaker; Treasurer, E. A. Reed.

Perhaps no Chapter of the Red Cross in any part of the United States has started under more promising conditions than that in Wheeling, West Virginia, which was organized on February 14, 1914, with an initial membership of 126 representative citizens of Wheeling and vicinity. The officers of this Chapter are:

Chairman, Prof. W. B. Elliott; Vice-Chairmen, Dr. C. A. Wingerter, H. S. Sands, Leo J. LaFlam; Secretary, A. E. Sinks; Treasurer, W. B. Irvine.

At the time of the organization of the Wheeling Chapter, the residents of that vicinity felt considerable apprehension because of the great amount of snow then on the mountain sides, and the possibility that, if this snow should melt rapidly, northern West Virginia and Ohio might experience a repetition of the flood disaster of 1913.

The Medical Society of Wheeling passed a unanimous resolution giving its support to the Wheeling Chapter, and the officials in charge of both of the large hospitals in Wheeling, the North Wheeling General Hospital and the Ohio Valley General Hospital, gave assurances of their entire sympathy with the movement and their willingness to assist in the event that their services might be considered desirable.

The North Wheeling Hospital is doing an admirable work in Wheeling in spite of the fact that it is at present cramped for space. It is understood, however, that a new wing will soon be added, which will place the hospital near the head of the list of hospitals in that section of the country. More than twenty of the nurses of this institution have enrolled as members of the Wheeling Chapter.

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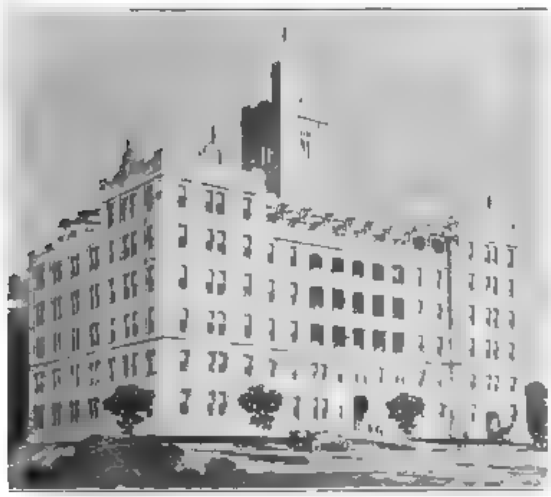
Without desiring in any way to draw comparisons between similar institutions in a community, and only because of the fact that the Ohio Valley General Hospital has recently been completed and especially in view of the fact that substantially the entire official personnel and more than half of the physicians and nurses connected with the institution have enrolled as members of the Wheeling Chapter, it may be of interest to give the following data regarding this well equipped institution.



THE OHIO VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Ohio Valley General Hospital was completed in the Fall of 1913, at a cost of approximately $400,000.00, and with accommodations for 154 patients. It was thrown open to the public on January 17th and 18th, 1914. The building is of fireproof construction, with reinforced glazed brick finish and terracotta trimming; the elevator shafts are lined with wire glass and enclosed with concrete, steel and asbestos. The floors are covered with battleship linoleum cemented directly to the concrete. There are facilities for the separate housing of surgical, medical, obstetrical and opthalmological cases, the colored patients, and all contagious diseases developing within the building. The laboratories are especially well fitted out, and independent refrigerating plants are on each floor. Preparations have been completed for hydrotherapeutic and electrotherapeutic departments and an out patient department. Signal bells have been abolished, and a silent electric light system calls the nurses or physicians to the patient's bedside.

Assurance is given that, in the event of floods again overflowing Wheeling and vicinity, or of any other great disaster, the Red Cross can count upon the facilities offered by both of these hospitals in caring for the sufferers from such disasters.

The Wheeling Chapter, immediately after organization, formed a large relief committee, which has already divided itself into sub-committees to cover various parts of Wheeling, and to arrange for boats, supplies of clothing and food and to enter into agreements with various merchants for the delivery of required articles at stipulated prices when disaster of any sort might call for the purchase of such articles. It is believed that, in this way, the arbitrary increase in the price of necessities of life which was experienced in past floods can be avoided.

In Cumberland, Maryland, notwithstanding below zero weather and deep snow, which might be expected to keep many people from attending to anything but the most essential business, a very promising Chapter of the Red Cross was organized, with the support of the Ministerial Association, the Medical Society, the Associated Charities, the Civic Club, the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts and the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

The officers of the Cumberland Chapter are:

Chairman, Dr. James E. Moffatt; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Albert M. Lichtenstein; Secretary, Miss Rose Porter; Asst. Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Stallings.

In all of the cities mentioned, the Red Cross has been requested to introduce its courses of First Aid instructions in the Police and Fire Departments, and in several instances, classes will soon be organized in the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts and civic clubs.

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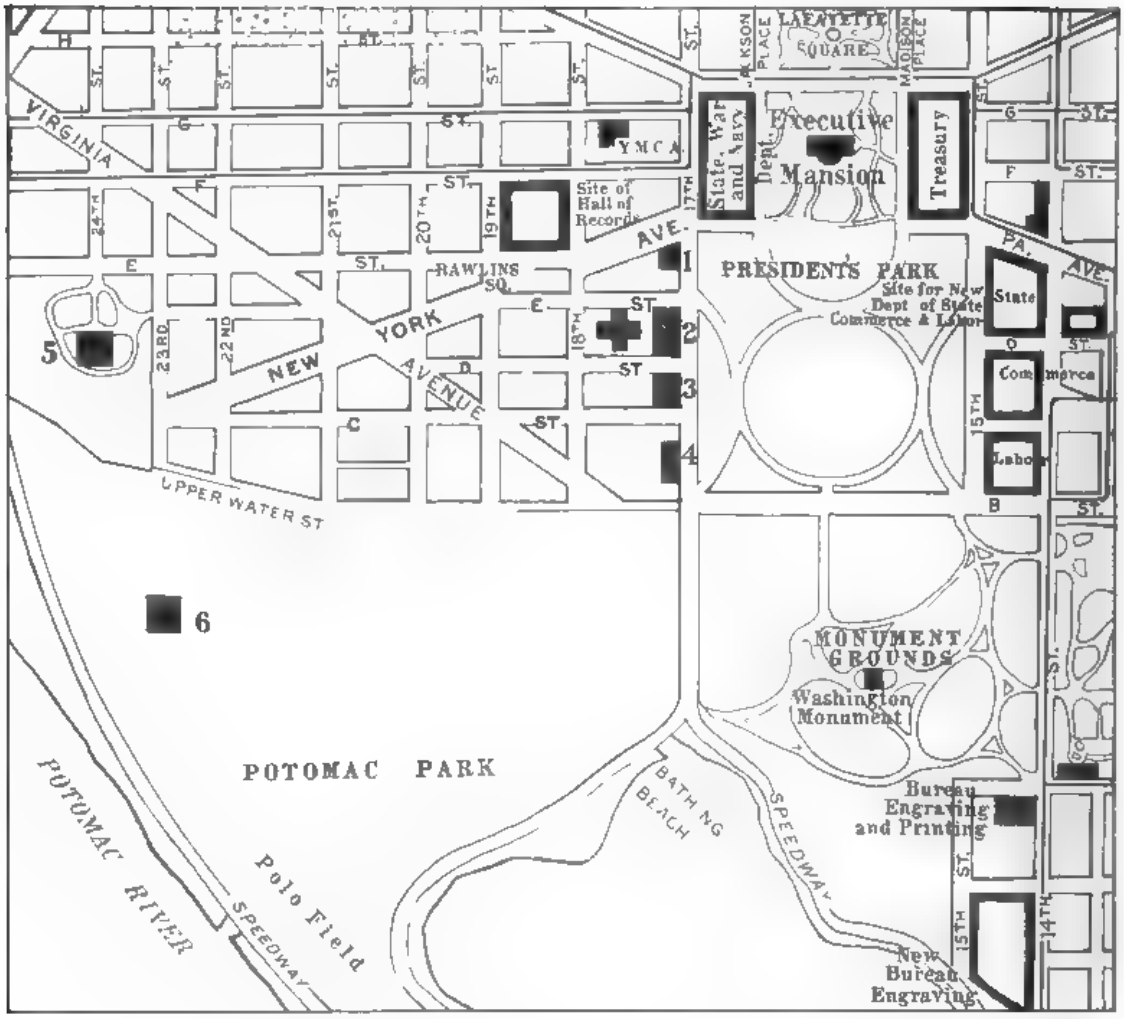

MEMORIAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR
(To be the permanent Headquarters of the American Red Cross)

The above cut shows streets, parks, and public buildings in the immediate vicinity of the site selected for the Memorial to the Women of the Civil War. The square numbered 2, on which the cross appears, is the location selected. When the building is finished an unbroken row of magnificent marble structures will face eastward across the beautiful park south of the White House and toward the Capitol. The near neighbor to the north (number 1) is the Corcoran Gallery of Art; the neighboring buildings to the south (numbers 3 and 4) are the Continental Memorial Hall and the Pan American Union Building, respectively. This group of buildings in their order from north to south may be said to represent Art, Philanthropy, Patriotism, and Peace. Pictures of these buildings are shown on the opposite page. Number 5 shows the location of the Naval Hospital and Medical School, and number 6 the great Lincoln Memorial, now under construction, to cost $2,500,000. Plans and specifications for the Memorial to the Women of the Civil War are now nearing completion and the actual work of construction will begin at an early date.

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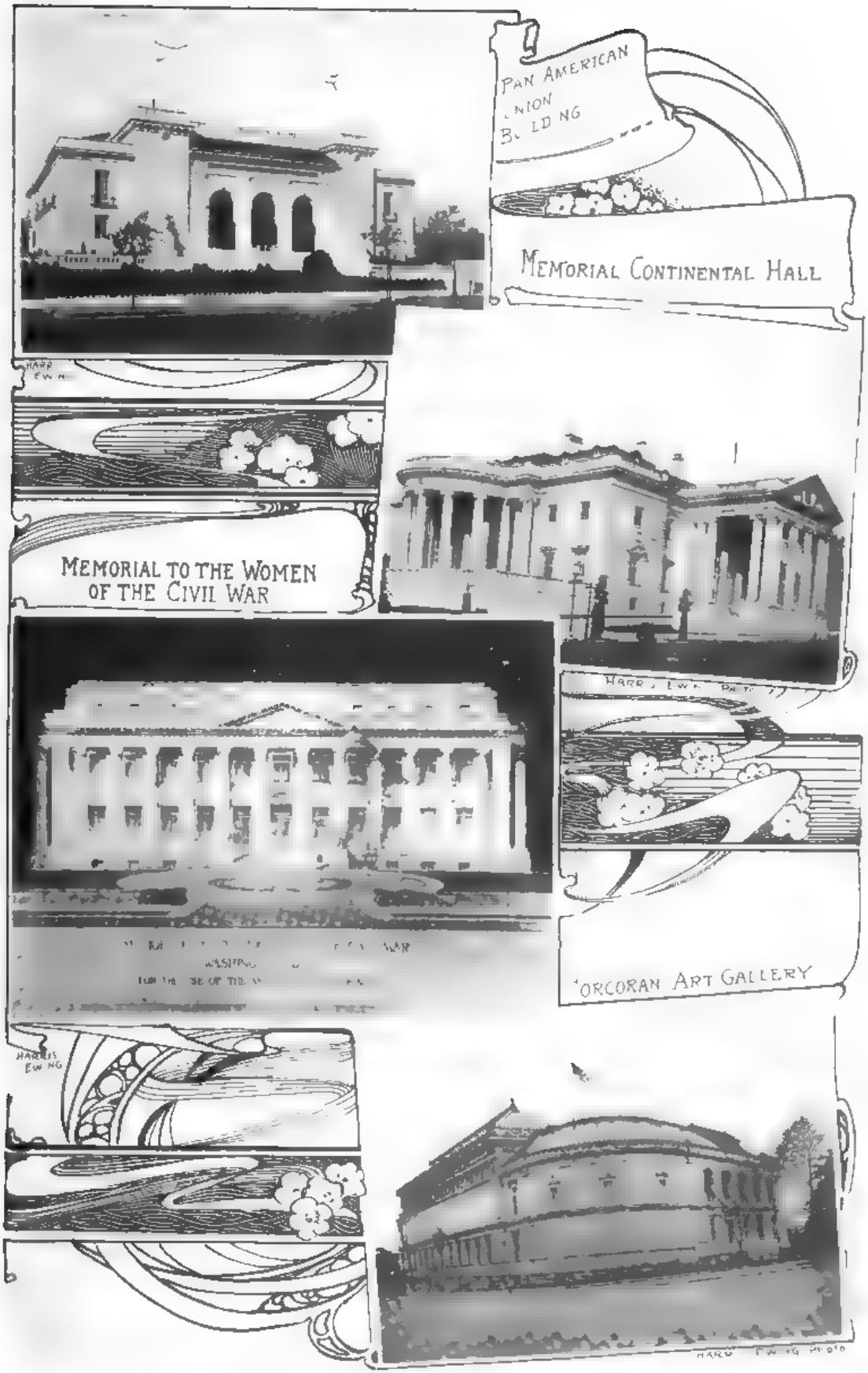

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A JOB FOR THE PANAMA GANG

Here in the valley of great tribulation
The Father of Waters is calling for you.
Save us from cruel and swift inundation;
Here's "something nobody ever could do."

Don't let the waters reach such a high score again.
Give us a basin with plumbing all new;
Floods, when they come, to be put into store again
Ready to use at the turn of a screw.

Place back the great Mississippi in bounds again,
Turn the force loose on submerged Arkansas,
Set back the farmers upon their own grounds again,
Eat up the drift with your great dredge's maw.

Is there a river that you cannot harness?
Is there a dam that you can't make secure?
Oh, for our waste and unwisdom don't scorn us,
Leave us no longer such woes to endure!

Come, cross the Gulf with all your steam-shovels,
Dredges and engines—yes, all that remains of them—
Good engineering will lessen flood troubles—
Bring the whole outfit—the men and the brains of them.

Don't send us back to the floods and the fires again;
See how in vain we have toiled years and years.
Flood-relief—Lord! Must we climb over wires again—
Haven't you some way to stop fears and tears?

Give us a land where we build in security
Here where the homes of our forefathers sprang:
Give us a land where we reap in futurity:
Here's the next job for the Panama Gang!

– M. A. K.

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RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS

ONE hundred and seven million Seals, with a proportionate amount of advertising cards, envelopes and blotters, were distributed among agents in 1913 the largest number yet required. The number actually sold at the time of this writing (March 20th), is still problematical as quite a number of agents have not yet rendered reports and a still larger number have rendered only partial reports. It is believed, however, that a final summing up will show a sale at least equal to that of last year—in round numbers Forty Million Seals—$400,000 gross, for anti-tuberculosis efforts.

This enterprise entails so much long-continued executive and administrative work that the end of the "Christmas rush" of one year overlaps the beginning of that of the next in the offices of the Red Cross in Washington, and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in New York.

Scarcely had the returns for 1913 begun to come in when a conference of State and Local Agents was called for February 27th, at Washington, to consider a design for the 1914 issue and to discuss other questions of importance.

There were present at this conference the following:

Miss Boardman, Messrs. Bicknell, Magee, Stein and Jenkinson of the Red Cross, and Mr. Jacobs, of the National Association.

Mr. Frank H. Mann, New York City.

Mr. James J. Jenkins, Jr., Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. George J. Nelbach, New York City.

Mr. Charles de Forest, New York City.

Mr. Rest Fenner Smith, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Anna D. Gover, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. William Charles White, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Robert H. Bishop, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. James Minnick, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. S. Poulterer Morris, Denver, Colo.

A design for the 1914 Christmas Seal was not formally selected at the conference, but it was the unanimous opinion that the Seal should be smaller than a U. S. 2-cent postage stamp, preferably square, and that the more prominent feature of the design should be a Santa Claus head. Artists are now at work on a design of this character.

A table follows showing the agents who sold Seals last year, the number of Seals furnished them, and the number sold by those who have so far rendered reports:

STATEMENT OF CHRISTMAS SEAL SALES 1913.

Territory.	*Agent.*	*Received*	*Sold*
ALABAMA	Alabama Christmas Seals Committee	1,800,000	456,490*
ARIZONA	Arizona Asso. for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis	455,000	75,297

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Territory.	*Agent.*	*Received.*	*Sold.*
ARKANSAS	Arkansas Asso. for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis	250,000	136,814
CALIFORNIA	California Asso. for study and Prevention of Tuberculosis	3,000,000	776,723*
CANAL ZONE	Canal Zone Red Cross Chapter	* 100,000	
COLORADO AND WYOMING	The Rocky Mountain Public Health Asso. . . .	2,000,000	
CONNECTICUT—			
Danbury, New Fairfield, New Canaan, Ridgefield, Sherman, Wilton	Fairfield County Red Cross Chapter	20,000	15,100
Bridgeport	Visiting Nurse Asso. of Bridgeport	250,000	119,125
Derby	Visiting Nurse Asso. of Derby	60,000	56,850
Hartford, West Hartford, Farmington, Newington, Whethersfield, Bloomfield, Burlington, Avon, Windsor, Simsbury, Granby, Hartland . .	Hartford Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis	160,000	101,059
Litchfield, Norfolk, Plymouth, Thomaston, Torrington, Washington, Watertown, Winsted	Litchfield Red Cross Chapter	40,000	20,213
Meriden	Meriden Public Health Association	60,000	36,871
Middlesex County	Middlesex Anti-Tuberculosis Association . . .	60,000	24,895
Naugatuck	Visiting Nurse Asso. of Naugatuck	35,000	19,000
New Britain, Berlin, Plainfield	New Britain Tuberculosis Society	175,000	
New Haven	Visiting Nurse Asso. of New Haven	400,000	250,178
New London, East Lyme, Groton, Old Lyme, Stonington, Waterford	New London Anti-Tuberculosis Society	75,000	17,437
New Milford, Bridgewater, Brookfield, Canaan, Cornwall, Kent, North Canaan, Roxbury, Salisbury, Shain, Woodbury . .	New Milford Red Cross Chapter	10,000	
Norwich and vicinity.	Norwich Red Cross Chapter	100,000	72,273
South Manchester	Educational Club of South Manchester	60,000	26,550

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Territory.	*Agent.*	*Received.*	*Sold.*
Stamford	Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of Associated Charities of Stamford.	50,000	44,234
Enfield	Visiting Nurse Committee of Enfield	25,000	25,000
Waterbury	Waterbury Anti-Tuberculosis League	300,000	193,421
DELAWARE	Delaware Red Cross Chapter	70,000	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter	431,000	301,000
GEORGIA	The Raoul Foundation...	2,000,000	855,868
HAWAII			
Hónolulu.....	Anti-Tuberculosis League		
IDAHO—	of Honolulu	500,000	340,889
Buhl	Mrs. A. F. McClusky....	1,000	695
ILLINOIS	Illinois Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis	6,000,000	2,480,940*
INDIANA	Indiana Asso. for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis	6,000,000	1,963,341
IOWA	Iowa State Board of Control	1,500,000	449,376
KANSAS.....	Kansas Asso. for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis	800,000	278,796
KENTUCKY	Kentucky Asso. for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis	2,000,000	404,319*
LOUISIANA	Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League	600,000	330,820
MAINE	Maine Anti-Tuberculosis Association	1,000,000	319,456
MARYLAND	Maryland Asso. for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis	1,000,000	488,097
MASSACHUSETTS—			
Boston and State, except counties of Berkshire, Hampden, and Hampshire	Boston Asso. for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis	2,500,000	1,477,586
Berkshire County	Berkshire County Red Cross Chapter	100,000	
Hampshire County ..	Northampton Society for the Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis	45,000	32,919
Holyoke, Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, So. Hadley, Willmansett	Holyoke Asso. for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis	100,000	57,754
Springfield, Longmeadow, Indiana Orchard, W. Spring-	Springfield Asso. for the Prevention of Tuberculosis	150,000	80,155

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Territory.	*Agent.*	*Received.*	*Sold.*
field, and other territory in Hampden County not given to Holyoke agent.....			
MICHIGAN	Michigan Asso. for Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis	4,000,000	1,401,567
MINNESOTA	Minnesota Asso. for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis	2,000,000	791,834
MISSISSIPPI	Mississippi Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Committee	560,000	228,945*
MISSOURI	Missouri Asso. for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis	3,100,000	
MONTANA—			
Billings	Woman's Club of Billings Tuberculosis Committee	75,000	2,774
Great Falls	Travel Club of Great Falls	40,000	25,167
NEBRASKA	Nebraska Asso. for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis	500,000	
NEW HAMPSHIRE..	New Hampshire State Board of American National Red Cross....	215,000	132,187
NEW JERSEY	New Jersey Anti-Tuberculosis League	3,000,000	2,062,660
NEW MEXICO	New Mexico Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis...	100,000	
NEW YORK—			
Brooklyn and Queens.	Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis of Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	6,500,000	1,829,438
New York City	New York City Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis	4,010,000	2,012,310
New York State except Greater New York..	New York State Charities Aid Association	16,920,000	5,699,751*
NORTH CAROLINA....	Red Cross Seal Committee of North Carolina.....	1,600,000	500,411
NORTH DAKOTA ...	North Dakota Anti-Tuberculosis Association ...	200,000	92,895*
OHIO	Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis	5,500,000	2,000,000*
OKLAHOMA	Oklahoma State Anti-Tuberculosis Asso....	200,000	88,405
OREGON—			
Multnomah County (City of Portland)..	Visiting Nurse Asso. of Portland	250,000	112,494

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Territory.	*Agent.*	*Received.*	*Sold.*
State, except Multnomah County	Oregon State Federation of Women's Clubs....	250,000	
PENNSYLVANIA—			
Allegheny County (Pittsburgh)	Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh	3,000,000	1,340,195
State, except Allegheny County	Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis	4,000,000	
PORTO RICO	Anti-Tuberculosis League of Porto Rico	10,000	10,000
RHODE ISLAND	Rhode Island Anti-Tuberculosis Association....	2,000,000	1,144,630
SOUTH CAROLINA ..	Red Cross Seal Commission of South Carolina	550,000	242,751
SOUTH DAKOTA—			
State, except Mobridge	Red Cross Seal Commission of South Dakota..	205,000	107,832
Mobridge	Miss Angie B. Crowner..	1,000	850
TENNESSEE	Tennessee Anti-Tuberculosis Association	1,000,000	480,500
TEXAS	Texas Anti-Tuberculosis Association	3,000,000	
UTAH—			
Ogden	Children's Aid Society of Ogden	25,300	16,658
Salt Lake City	Non-Sectarian League of Salt Lake City	100,000	100,000
VERMONT	Vermont Red Cross Chapter	127,000	69,941
VIRGINIA—			
Norfolk County	Anti-Tuberculosis League of Norfolk	250,000	143,591
State, except Norfolk County	Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis Association	800,000	
WASHINGTON.....	Washington Asso. for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis	1,000,000	
WEST VIRGINIA	West Virginia State Tuberculosis Asso.....	1,000,000	574,899
WISCONSIN	Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association	7,150,000	2,698,011
		107,220,300	36,240,237

*Indicates agents from whom only partial reports have been received.

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RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE

MISS JANE A. DELANO

CHAIRMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RED CROSS NURSING

The annual meeting of the American Nurses Association will be held in St. Louis during the last week of April, and the evening session on April 27 will be devoted entirely to a Red Cross programme. The chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service will preside at this meeting, and has been asked to prepare the programme, of which the following is a tentative outline:

THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES IN BULGARIA BY AN AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSE.

THE RED CROSS NURSE AT THE GETTYSBURG ENCAMPMENT—Sara M. Murray, Secretary Philadelphia Local Committee, Red Cross Nursing Service.

THE RED CROSS TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE—Fannie F. Clement, Superintendent, Town and Country Nurses.

NURSING RELIEF IN TIME OF DISASTER—Mary E. Gladwin, Chairman Ohio Committee, Red Cross Nursing Service.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE RED CROSS NURSE IN HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES—Mabel T. Boardman, American Red Cross.

* * *

An appeal has recently been received by the American Red Cross from Her Majesty the Queen of Bulgaria, through the wife of the Russian Ambassador, asking for the assistance of the Red Cross in the establishment of a training school for nurses in Sofia. Accompanying the letter from Her Majesty the Queen to Mme. Bakhmeteff was a detailed statement of the proposed plan from which the following is quoted:

"Her Majesty Queen Eleanore wishes to establish a training school for nurses on the American plan, in the State Alexander Hospital, in Sofia. To this end she wishes to have four young Bulgarian women trained in the United States. She would like to find a hospital of good standing where they would be given their training, their board and lodging, free. In order, however, to be able to begin the training school now, when interest in nursing has been awakened by the last war, the Queen would like, if means could be found in America, to engage a superintendent who could begin the work and get it well started while the young women were being trained. At the end of this time the Queen hopes to have demonstrated the ability of the training school, and that the Government will then arrange to have its expenses included in the regular hospital budget."

In replying to the Queen, Miss Boardman says:

"Madame Bakhmeteff has asked me to write to Your Majesty to say that the American Red Cross has made a special appropriation for the salary of a trained Superintendent for a Nurses' Training School at Sofia, and also for her transportation there.

I desire to inform Your Majesty that the Red Cross hopes to secure for this position a very fine and able woman, and has also made arrangements to secure three years free training for four Bulgarian young women at one of the best nurses training schools in New York. If the exact time of sailing and the ship on which they will sail are sent beforehand to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., arrangements will be made to have them met at the dock in New York and taken to the school.

May I be permitted to express to Your Majesty the deep sympathy of the American Red Cross in the suffering and distress of so many people in your country. The American Red Cross regrets that it has been unable to do more than it has to relieve this distress because of many demands that have been made upon it for relief after floods in our own country, because of the trouble in Mexico, and because of the famine and earthquake in Japan. It is our earnest hope that the distress in Bulgaria may soon be relieved."

* * *

Mr. Charles Jenkinson, the recently appointed Director of the Atlantic Division, American Red Cross, has found the local committees on Red Cross Nursing Service most helpful in the work of organizing Chapters and has expressed his appreciation in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the National Committee:

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"Now that I have returned from a tour of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, in connection with the organization of Red Cross Chapters, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to you my sincere appreciation of the co-operation and assistance in these efforts received from the enrolled Red Cross nurses, through the local and State Red Cross Nursing Committees.

"Upon reaching Richmond, Va., early in February, I was invited to address the fourteenth annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses of Virginia, who were then in session in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium. It was my pleasure to address the morning session on February 5 and the evening session on the same day. I found practically all of your local Nursing Committees present at these meetings, and in the evening session especially. Almost the entire membership of the Graduate Nurses Association was present. I was especially impressed with the business-like manner in which the nurses conducted their business sessions, and I feel that I have a much better grasp of the nursing situation in Virginia because of having had the opportunity to listen to the many excellent papers presented.

"At the close of the meetings in Richmond a delegation of graduate nurses from Norfolk, headed by Miss Julia Mellichampe, chairman of the Virginia State Nursing Committee, most cordially invited me to go to Norfolk to address the annual meeting of the Registered Nurses of Norfolk. It gave me pleasure to accept this invitation, and I was aware of considerable interest in the Red Cross Nursing Service among the fifty or more registered nurses who attended the Norfolk meeting.

"In fairness to the Red Cross nurses in Richmond and Norfolk, I beg to state that the success of the Red Cross Chapters organized by me in these cities is due largely to the assistance and co-operation of the officers and members of your Nursing Committees.

"In Charleston, W. Va., I had the privilege of attending the monthly meeting of the Graduate Nurses, many of whom were enrolled Red Cross nurses, and several of whom have become quite active in the newly organized Charleston Chapter of the Red Cross.

"At Wheeling, W. Va., probably more nurses joined the local Chapter than at any other place, and credit for this should be given, in no small degree, to Mrs. M. K. Bullard, the Chairman of the Wheeling Red Cross Nursing Committee, who devoted a great deal of her time to presenting me to the people who later became members of the Wheeling Chapter.

"In Virginia, as well as throughout West Virginia, I heard many laudatory remarks regarding Mrs. Lounsbery, the Chairman of the West Virginia State Committee of Red Cross Nurses. It is interesting to note the almost universal interest among nurses, both graduate and undergraduate, registered and unregistered, in the Red Cross Nursing Service, and the general desire on the part of the nurses to meet the high standard of efficiency required for enrollment as a Red Cross nurse. Your committees have informed me that they look for a considerable increase in the number of applications for enrollment in the very near future."

It is hoped that local committees on Red Cross Nursing Service throughout the country will respond with the same enthusiasm when Chapters are organized in their communities, and that we may look forward to the closest co-operation between the various Red Cross activities.

TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE

FANNIE F. CLEMENT
SUPERINTENDENT

From the Red Cross Visiting Nurses come many little stories of personal experience and observation which brighten the reports of their work. These stories convey a much deeper significance than appears in the simple incidents which they describe, for in them is a faithful index of the relations of confidence and sympathy which the nurses build up with those among whom their work lies. There follow

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several stories and experiences which have been received fresh from the field.

THE REAL CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Among the foothills of the Alleghanies is an isolated spur not far from the aristocratic village of Waldorf. Because this spur has barren hillsides and a restless rocky water basin at its base, for many years it was an uninhabited region, but as the village of Waldorf assumed the semblance of a thriving town, its workmen who had camped on this barren ridge found it convenient to marry and settle near their work.

Having been sent to deliver "mother talks" to this little group herded together in twelve unpainted weather-beaten shacks on the steep ascent, I became much interested in the successes and failures of the various families, especially the inmates of the last house on the ridge, who, though young at heart, were old in body and had lived sixty years of this simple life together. All their children had married and settled elsewhere except the one son and his family who lived in the next house about twenty yards away. At the ages of seventy-nine and eighty-one, we should naturally suppose all hard work for such a couple ought to be a thing of the past, but poverty makes that rule an exception here, and I found Grandmother rose with the sun as she had always done, caring for the needs of her household as ably as trembling hands would allow. In all kinds of weather, at all times of day, I was likely to meet Grandfather trundling his barrow—more often than not too heavily laden for the comfort of a broken shoulder imperfectly mended the year before I knew them.

We always enjoyed stopping to rest while we exchanged friendly greetings, and it was during one of these roadside talks, just after Christmas, that he told me in his old-fashioned way the following story of his little grandson:

"You know, Miss, I'm named after the good old prophet Jacob. Wife and I try to live in the fear of our Lord. We're Baptists, but we ain't got no church, so we hold services every Sunday morning in our house at 10 o'clock and we'd be mighty glad to see you there. Sometimes the neighbors come, but whether anybody else is there or not, God hears us, and our little gran'son —four year ol'—is a good preacher though he don't talk much. 'Cause I see you love the little 'uns I'm going to tell you 'bout 'im cause then you'll understan' what he is to us.

On Christmas Eve, the child'un were all gathered roun' Gran'ma tellin' what Santa was goin' to bring 'em, an' 'e hadn't said a word until called home to supper, then he went to the Chimbny and blew a kiss, saying he was sendin' his love to Santa. A little later, without his mother noticin', he slipped away through the dark, carryin' with great effort up the slippery path to Gran'ma's his little plate, knife, fork and spoon all carefully washed, and laid them down besides our'n, sayin' they was for Santa's supper after his long, cold ride from Christmastown.

You see Miss, wife and me allow'd Sonny had caught the real spirit o' Christmas, 'cause he was thinkin' o' givin' instead o' gettin' like the rest, an' we thanked God afresh for 'im, feelin' we could afford to grow old an' leave the continuance of our efforts in his hands."

Do you wonder my heart warms toward such as these, planning as best I may to lighten their load?

A well-timed New Year's check made it possible to protect "Gran'pa" against inclement weather by providing him with a rain-coat, also a push cart making it less difficult to carry through the mud and snow, over these hilly rocky roads, the old bottles he collects for sale.

A LESSON IN ORAL HYGIENE

By a Red Cross Visiting Nurse in New Jersey

We want you to know about our first free dental clinic which was held last week and was a striking success.

Two commodious rooms were furnished us free of charge by the Polish Men's Club. A splendidly equipped and progressive young dentist, a Russian Jew, offered his services for at least one hour a month. A Building and Loan Association provided a chair. Tooth brushes and small boxes of a simple tooth powder, to be sold at cost or less, were supplied by the nurse's committee. The medical

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inspector of the school in the district gave the names of some specially serious cases of decayed teeth and mouths that needed attention. The principal of the school gladly excused these children early and it was so arranged that they were not marked absent. As visiting nurse in close association with the charity organization society, I came into contact with other cases, whose teeth seemed to be the main cause of ill health and who could not afford to pay for skilled treatment. Our only difficulty was to decide which cases should receive attention first.

I wish you might have seen the five mothers and twenty-five children who assembled. Not a child but realized that it was a real privilege to have been selected for treatment. Not a coward was found among them but the real hero of the occasion was a boy of five, the club janitor's son.

Sixteen of the thirty patients had teeth extracted. Others, among the youngest, were turned over to the nurse to be watched and treated with antiseptic mouth washes until the jaws should become sufficiently developed so that extraction of the first teeth would not endanger the permanent set. Some were told to report at the dentist's office for the filling of cavities to be done for a nominal charge. One or two aching teeth were relieved.

At the close of the dentist's visit all of the children, who had been kept in one of the rooms for this purpose, were given plain instructions as to when and how and why the teeth should be cleaned and cared for. The tooth brushes and tooth powder were then shown and offered for sale.

The janitor of the building was so impressed that, when he heard of the possibility of buying a second-hand foot machine for excavating and cleaning purposes, he assured us that if we secured one the club would certainly wish to pay its share. The dentist was so satisfied that he gave us permission to plan another clinic as soon as we pleased. The parents and children were so appreciative that patients for next time are already booked. And we, who know local conditions, have the satisfaction, after years of work on the part of some of us, of feeling that one of our most serious health problems is at last being brought to light and grappled with, in a small way to be sure, but with the sympathetic co-operation of so many forces, that we may safely call it a step in the right direction.

A "BETTER BABY" DEMONSTRATION IN A SOUTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY

At the County Fair held last November, I was asked to give a practical demonstration of child welfare work in connection with the Board of Health Exhibit. Municipal and medical co-operation were obtained.

The idea naturally appealed to mothers. Plans were discussed, literature, charts and statistics secured and the local papers kept the subject before the public by running a column about the "Better Babies Contest" in their daily issues for a couple of weeks before the opening of the fair.

Soon the whole country was astir with excited mothers who had read that one out of five babies born died before it was one year old and that more than half the deaths among their children were due to preventable causes, often to their own ignorance and lack of training.

The newspaper reporters explained through their columns that the baby show was not a beauty show, but a health contest, that beauty played no part in it except as it made for health —all healthy babies being beautiful. In that way we hoped to attract the great rank and file of babies—undressed babies instead of the exceptional child with the wonderful frilly, lacy, be-ribboned and hand-embroidered dresses so much in evidence at the annual baby beauty show given here by one of the churches.

The conference was not a clinic—no treatment, no prescription was given. The children were weighed and measured. The circumference of the head, chest and abdomen taken.

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The condition of the skin and firmness of the muscles noted, with due attention given to the teeth, adenoids, tonsils, eyes and ears, by five prominent physicians and one dentist of the city.

At the close of the contest eight medals were awarded—four first prize gold medals and four second prize silver medals—a gold medal each to the nearest physically perfect boy and girl in the one to two years class; a silver medal or second prize each to the boy and girl standing second in perfection in the same class. A gold medal each to the boy and girl making the highest score in the two to three year class, and silver medals to the second highest boy and girl in the same class.

At the close of the contest the mother was given a score card or record indicating in simple order the defects or tendencies needing attention. On the opposite page of the card was printed what is even more valuable—suggestions as to the nutrition and general hygiene of the child. Other valuable literature on the care of the baby was also presented to the mother.

It has been a revelation to see the interest manifested in the contest. Parents from every walk in life brought their children for examination,—the college professor, club members, the socially prominent, city men and women, farmers and their wives, and parents living in the cotton-mill villages.

The visiting nurse planned a little "follow-up work" by selecting the six babies making the lowest scores and offering prizes for the two babies showing the greatest improvement during the six months following the awarding of medals. She visits these little unfortunate ones, advising their mothers regarding the welfare of their babies, instructing them in personal hygiene and home sanitation, with special emphasis upon diet, wholesome cooking, soil pollution, the menace of the fly and mosquito, and the importance of screening their houses.

A SOCIAL VISIT IN THE COUNTRY STORE

By a Red Cross Visiting Nurse in New York State.

Wishing to get a little Italian boy in a hospital for an operation, it was necessary to visit his parents. I was not sure of my reception, as I had been told they would not listen to me. One bright sunny day I decided to see what I could do. They kept a small store, and any one ever having been in an Italian store knows just the condition I found. I told my errand to an older sister, who understood English. She seemed much pleased that the "nurse lady" was interested in Frank. For the greatest part of the afternoon I sat on a soap box in that dirty little store, answering questions—as all the neighbors had arrived on the scene shortly after I did. Then one or another wanted me to go to their home to see the "fat baby," or some one with ache or pain. I felt before I left the village that the afternoon had been well spent. I came away loaded with their gifts of oranges and eggs and giving my promise of an early return. I do know now they have confidence in the "nurse lady."

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FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

MAJOR ROBERT U. PATTERSON
MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY, IN CHARGE

THE quarterly period ending February 28th has been a most active one for the First Aid Department. So many demands have been made by various large industrial concerns for the services of our medical staff as teachers of first aid and accident prevention, that several additional physicians could well be employed by the department in this humane work, were the necessary funds available.

WILBERT E. LONGFELLOW
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE RED CROSS LIFE SAVING CORPS

Perhaps the most important accomplishment for the quarter has been the inauguration of our life saving service. The large number of deaths which occur annually in the cities of the coast, great lakes, rivers, and other inland waters of the United States, convinced the War Relief Board that there was a field in which great good could be accomplished by the Red Cross along life saving lines. Their recommendation was approved by the Executive Committee of the Red Cross, and the work placed under the First Aid Department. February 1st, of the current year, the organization devoted to *"water first aid"* was officially started and is known as the Life Saving Corps of the American National Red Cross.

The Life Saving Corps is therefore a part of the First Aid Department, and is administered by the officer in charge of it, assisted by the National Committee of the Life Saving Corps, which is a subcommittee of the National First Aid Committee. The Chairman of the National First Aid Committee is also, ex-officio, a member of the National Committee of the Life Saving Corps.

THE OBJECTS OF THE CORPS.

1. To develop sentiment and facilities for safeguarding persons from drowning.

2. To prevent drowning by:

(*a*) Teaching swimming and boat handling.

(*b*) Holding swimming and life saving exhibitions.

(*c*) Promoting swimming and life saving competitions.

(*d*) Giving instruction in the various methods of applying artificial respiration.

3. To rescue those in peril of drowning.

4. To resuscitate persons apparently drowned.

5. To teach its members first aid to the injured, and to instruct others, or non-members, in this work.

Mr. Wilbert E. Longfellow, who for many years has been identified with life saving work, both as an instructor and organizer, in New York City and the New England states, has been appointed to the position of organizer and instructor of local life saving corps.

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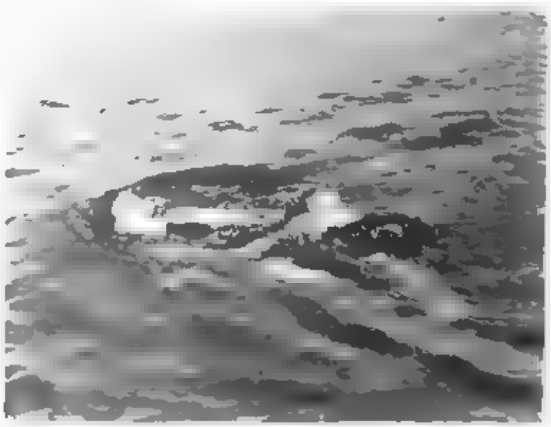
SHOWING CAPACITY OF LIFE BOAT

It is the earnest wish of the Red Cross that this organization may become a great benefit to the nation at large, and be instrumental in saving many lives.

RAILROADS.

December 1, 1913, found First Aid Car, No. 2, at Miles City, Montana, in the midst of an active campaign on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Dr. Lipscomb, who was in charge of the car, continued from there through the states of Montana, Idaho, and Washington, to Seattle. At the latter city he made a three days' delay before starting east, in order to observe the situation of the lumbermen in that vicinity regarding knowledge of first aid and accident prevention, and reported to this office the result of his observations, with recommendations as to the best way in which to introduce Red Cross First Aid instruction among the men so employed in that state. Coming eastward with the car from Seattle the states of South Dakota, Iowa and Illinois were covered. Chicago was reached on January 16, 1914. The prediction, which was made in the last issue of the Magazine, has been more than fulfilled for the tour over the Milwaukee road during the period, November 1, 1913, to January 17, 1914. While on this road the car traveled 5,425 miles, and Dr. Lipscomb held 157 meetings in which he was able to give instructions to 15,235 employees of that line. This is the largest number so far reached by any of our staff in a tour of any railroad in the country. Work of this character is most exacting physically, owing to the wear and tear of continual travel, and the heavy demand upon ones nervous energy.

Dr. Lipscomb deserves great credit for the success of this tour, for which his zeal and enthusiasm are responsible. The hearty co-operation of the road officials, especially that of Mr. J. G. Gillick, Assistant to the General Manager, were great factors in this splendid accomplishment. That the



PROPER WAY TO CARRY A DROWNING PERSON

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Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul appreciate Dr. Lipscomb's services is evident from the fact that at a meeting of the Chicago Division "Safety First Meeting" held at the Occidental Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, a resolution was proposed and passed unanimously, thanking Dr. Lipscomb and the American National Red Cross for the work that had been completed.

Wherever the car proceeded great interest was aroused. The press comments have been most gratifying, as they have not only indicated that our humane work is being appreciated, but encourage us to believe that such work will create a demand on the part of the public for instruction in First Aid and Accident Prevention, and result in a greater regard for the sacredness of human life. Many personal letters have been received from foremen of shops, trainmen, engineers, etc., telling of the interest aroused and expressing a desire for further instruction. The December number of the Milwaukee Railway System Employees' Magazine says:

"The trip of the American Red Cross Car over the Milwaukee is another interesting development along educational lines, and it should meet with the most hearty response, for whether we ever have occasion to use the knowledge gained from these meetings and talks it is, as said, educational, and we never can be too well informed on general subjects. A clever American writer once said that people should 'know something about everything and everything about something.' It is assumed that all of us know as near everything about the one something in which we specialize as possible, but to round out our lives and our careers we must continue daily to add that 'something about everything.'

"This is a work the broad humanitarianism of which should appeal to every railroad man, for the railroad man is generally acknowledged to be the kindest-hearted human being alive. However gruff his exterior, there is a spark of unselfish devotion to his fellow workers which may always be depended upon at the crucial moment. How much better, therefore, in case of accident, if we know how to aid our injured comrade properly, and relieve his suffering to the utmost, pending the arrival of the doctor.

GROUP OF "NEW HAVEN" TRAINMEN WHO ATTENDED A FIRST AID LECTURE

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How many times have we stood by, helpless, in the presence of human suffering, and when the efficient apostle of First Aid arrives, how have we watched and wished our fingers could have been as deft -it would have saved needless pain and perhaps a life."

Dr. C. K. Campbell of Harlowton, Montana, says of the work of the Red Cross Cars:

"The instruction given by Dr. Lipscomb to the men was practical, instructive, interesting. He first took up the subject of foreign bodies in the eye, and told how they should be removed by the aid of toothpicks and cotton, or a loop of horsehair. He discussed minor injuries and condemned the use of tobacco, peroxide, cobwebs, and other local remedies of this character which are frequently applied, and advocated the use of iodine locally, and the protecting of wounds with clean or sterile dressings, and then sending the injured person to the local surgeon."

Other prominent surgeons of that line wrote showing their appreciation of the instruction given to the railroad men. Among these may be mentioned letters from Dr. H. B. Twining of Mobridge, South Dakota, and Dr. L. C. Small of Avery, Idaho.

In an article on the Chicago Terminal Meeting, Mr. George E. Waugh says:

"Dr. Lipscomb is a young man who is convincing and sincere. Thousands of the men over the line will remember him as the field representative of the American Red Cross Society in charge of car No. 2, that has just completed a tour over the Milwaukee, covering over five thousand miles."

Enough has been said to indicate to all members of the Red Cross that our First Aid work was highly valued by the authorities and employees of that road.

On January 23, 1914, Car No. 2 proceeded over the lines of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, starting from Minneapolis and passing through the states of Iowa and Illinois, finishing at Peoria, on February 5th. During this short tour of twelve days, eighteen lectures were given.

MAKING A TEMPORARY STRETCHER

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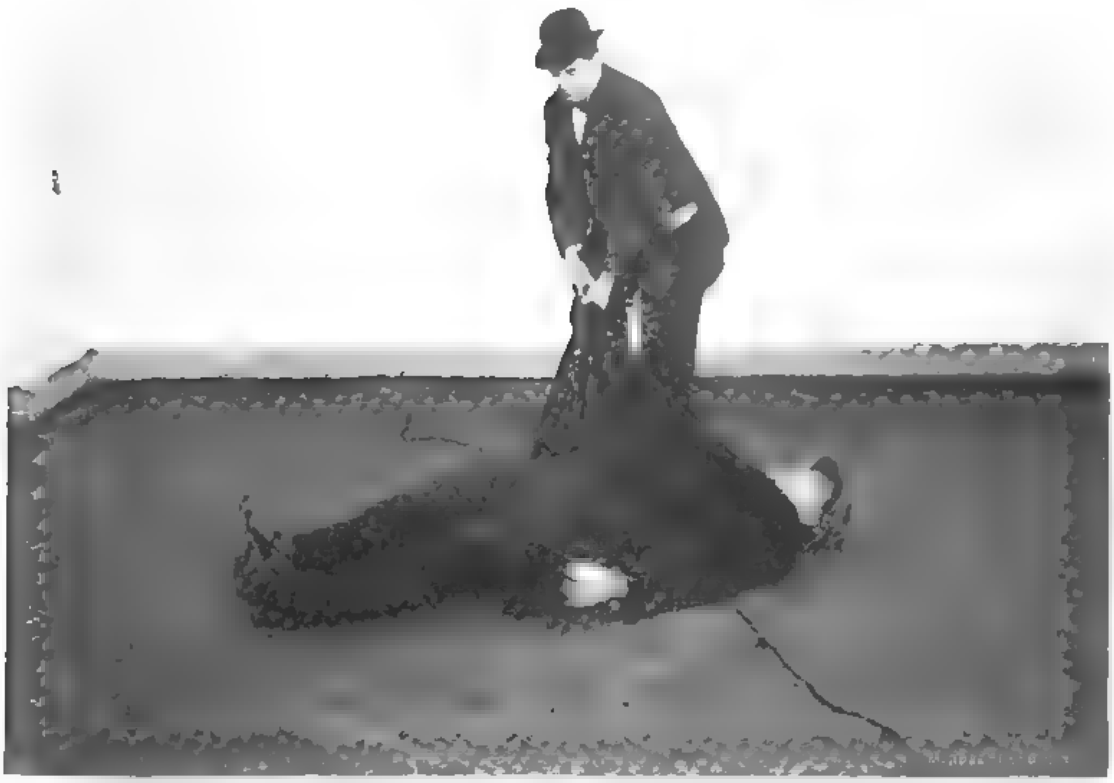

RESCUING MAN FROM LIVE WIRE BY SKIRT OF COAT

923 railroad employees were instructed, 951 miles traveled.

Departing from St. Louis on the 6th of February, an itinerary was commenced by Car No. 2, over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. This tour will cover all important towns on this railroad and will carry our car through Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In the M. K. & T. Employees' Magazine for February, 1914, there appears a very interesting article by Mr. W. A. Webb, General Manager of that road, who says:

When "Safety First" fails, as it sometimes does unavoidably, and as it still does far too often preventively, it can have no truer friend in need and no stronger ally to prolong and preserve human life, to lessen human suffering, to minimize the effects of injuries and hasten convalescence, than "First Aid to the Injured." With the view of introducing "First Aid" and affording our employes the opportunity of becoming acquainted with this great humane and philanthropic work and receiving instruction in the simple application and administration of "First Aid," the American National Red Cross will make a trip over the M., K & T. Lines with its Red Cross Car No. 2, in charge of Dr. William N. Lipscomb, its Field Representative, in accordance with the accompanying itinerary covering the lines from St. Louis to Denison, at the conclusion of which a trip will at once be made over the Texas lines, the itinerary of which will be announced later.

Mr. A. A. Krause, in charge of the safety movement of the M., K. & T., is spending much time on the car with Dr. Lipscomb and has been co-operating in every way to insure a large attendance at all meetings.

When the work is finished with the M., K. & T., the following lines have signified their desire to have our car proceed over their tracks on this humane work: The Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, the Colorado & Southern Railroad, the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Western Pacific. The tracks of the latter road will take our car into San Francisco.

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APPLYING A TEMPORARY TOURNIQUET TO THIGH TO STOP BLEEDING FROM SEVERED ARTERY

While Car No. 2 has been so busily occupied in the west, Car No. 3 has been similarly engaged in the east. Commencing work December 1, 1913, at the Grand Central Station, New York City, a first aid campaign was inaugurated on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. A large number of New York Central Railroad employees availed themselves of the lectures and demonstrations given on the car while it was located at the Grand Central. The car was transferred to Harlem on the 7th of December, and moved to Stamford, Conn., further up the line, on December 10th. The routing of the car includes stops at all important points on the road such as Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Providence and Boston, in all 43 points.

Great interest and enthusiasm has been aroused on this road, and if one is to judge by the work accomplished during January and February, the attendance will approximate that on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In the time that has elapsed since the tour started, December 1, 1913, to February 28, 1914, there have been held 180 meetings with an attendance of 13,537 employees for a distance of 735 miles traveled. This, of course, is largely due to the density of the population in the area covered by the New Haven as compared with the enormous and relatively sparsely settled territory through which the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passes.

When the work is completed the car will leave the New Haven line at Maybrook, N. Y., April 13th, and pass on to the tracks of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad. An itinerary has already been approved for that road, which is to be followed by a tour of the Delaware & Hudson and probably the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, and Maine Central. The

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Atlantic Coast Line, which has already signified its desire to receive the services of our car next fall, will then be visited.

At the beginning of the work on the New Haven Lines on December 1, 1913, Dr. M. J. Shields was in charge of the car, assisted by Dr. Wm. T. Davis, until January 9, 1914, on which date Dr. Davis assumed control of the car and work, in order that Dr. Shields might be free to proceed to other important duties.

In addition to the regular meetings on the car and in shops, a number of large public meetings on "Safety First" have been held at the following places: Springfield, Providence, New Haven, Boston, and Worcester. At Springfield the meeting was held under the auspices of the Hampton County Chapter of the Red Cross, the success of which was largely due to the efforts of Miss Amy B. Alexander and Mr. George Dwight Pratt, Secretary and Chairman, respectively, of that Chapter. From a railroad standpoint the fine attendance of the railroad employees at Springfield can be attributed to Mr. George E. Boss, Agent of the New Haven, and to Mr. Eberhard of the Y. M. C. A. At the Boston Meeting addresses were made by Mr. Howard Elliott, chairman of the Executive Board of the New England Lines, Mr. James H. Hustis, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Mr. C. L. Bardo, General Manager, and other prominent railroad officials. A musical program was given and the meeting was concluded with a talk and demonstration on First Aid by Dr. Wm. T. Davis, in charge of Car No. 3. The New England papers have kept the public well informed of the movements of the car, and have commented favorably upon the work of Dr. Davis.

SPECIAL WORK.

On January 10, 1914, Dr. M. J. Shields began a campaign of instruction in First Aid and Accident Prevention for the employees of the New York Telephone Company. Mr. G. C. Allen, Superintendent of the plant of that company, who is, incidentally, a member of the National First Aid Committee, was responsible for obtaining the services of Dr. Shields for his company.

Work of this character is most arduous and keeps Dr. Shields busy from early morning until late at night, involving as it does travel by steam railroads, electric cars, automobiles, and in many instances long walks, in order to reach the different plants, offices, shops, etc., of the company. To cover all of its branches Dr. Shields has lectured in New York City, on Long Island, in the State of New Jersey, and at the present writing, (March 8th,) is instructing the employees of the company in the upper part of New York State, including Albany, Rochester and Buffalo. Several other large electrical companies have been corresponding with the department requesting the services of some of our medical staff, for similar instruction for their employees.

In speaking of Dr. Shields' methods of teaching first aid the New Haven Union of December 22, 1913, says:

> "Not a demonstration was given that a school child could not grasp. First aid attention to broken limbs was another valuable feature of the lecture from the car on the "farm." In that course, the doctor went through all the details of binding a crippled leg with a board to prevent fractured ends scraping and adding the penalty of constant pain to the shock of the injury."
>
> "This lesson led up the improvisation of a stretcher and demonstration of the best means of lifting a helpless man upon it. The extreme simplicity of this ministration proved a revelation."

The employees of the New York Telephone Company are taking great interest in the lectures and demonstrations given by Dr. Shields. His work has also attracted considerable attention from people outside of that company who happen to live in the various neighborhoods in which the work has been carried on, or who have been granted the privilege of attending some of his demonstrations.

A daily paper of New Brunswick,

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N. J., makes the following statement regarding First Aid work.

The "First Aid" man is to form the bridge that takes the injured man safely over the danger of an exhausting or vital bleeding or the danger of an infected wound, perhaps a deformed leg or a stiff joint, and puts into the hands of a surgeon or hospital across the bridge, a man who has lost less blood, who has a cleaner wound, a straighter leg, who is suffering less pain, has less shock and is in every way stronger and better for the doctors of the hospital, for his professional care

The February number of the "Telephone Review" published by the New York Telephone Company contains a long article, giving extracts from Dr. Shields' lectures, which is beautifully illustrated with photographs, which are the best set of First Aid pictures that the writer has seen in any magazine to date. Dr. Shields' work with this telephone company will terminate in the early part of April.

An idea of the large number of New York Telephone Company employees that have been instructed may be gathered from the following figures which show the work performed during the period January 10th to March 1st. No less than 101 lectures and demonstrations have been given, with an attendance of 6,266 employees. This accomplishment has required Dr. Shields to travel more than 1,300 miles for the company.

GROUP OF NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY EMPLOYES ATTENDING RED CROSS FIRST AID LECTURE

MINES.

Many Red Cross First Aid Classes are being organized and instructed among miners. Only recently 42 Red Cross First Aid Certificates of proficiency were issued by this Department on the same day for the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company of Windber, Pa., and 70 similar certificates to employees of the Cambria

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Steel Company of Johnstown, Pa. A large number has also been issued to employees of the Oliver & Snyder Steel Company of Oliver, Pa.

We desire to congratulate the Bureau of Mines upon its decision to inaugurate a medical service of its own, and place it under the direction of a competent physician. Under the Medical Director there will be 12 physicians, or one for each mine rescue car. This is a great advance and is in line with the policy of the Red Cross, that all instruction in First Aid, except under very exceptional circumstances, should be given by physicians.

As the summer approaches, the season for out-door first aid contests between teams in mining companies will open. This department is ready to assist and further such "meets" by furnishing problems, judges, etc., upon request, and prizes where the meetings are of sufficient size and importance to warrant such awards.

LUMBER.

A large amount of correspondence has passed between this office and lumber concerns with a view to obtaining a system of co-operation whereby funds might be obtained to pay for the services of a trained physician for the First Aid Department to be used for the benefit of men of the lumber industry in the teaching of first aid and accident prevention. It is believed that within the next few months some arrangement will be completed with certain groups of lumber companies, by which this end will be attained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The emphasis which has been placed upon the subject of "Safety and First Aid" on the part of employers and employees, is well illustrated by the fact that the Williamsport District of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania gave a dinner at the Henry House, Williamsport, Pa., November 24, 1913, to Mr. John Bailey, upon the occasion of his appointment to the position of *Superintendent of Safety* for that company.

The menu which was served at that dinner, is here given, and there is little doubt that the First Aid names that appear thereon, were used to disguise some very palatable dishes:

Safety First
Wire Gauze Splints
Picric Acid Gauze Tongue Forceps
Carbolated Petrolatum
First Aid to the Injured
First Aid Dressing
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia Safety Pins
Shears
Smelling Salts
Tweezers Tourniquet
Paper Cup

* * *

The Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association at Camden, N. J., has recently issued 19 certificates of proficiency in first aid as a result of examinations in that subject. This Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A. is very active, and only last year Mr. C. D. Fisher, Gang Leader of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is connected with that Association, won the first prize for the best first aid work among railroad men awarded from the "William Howard Taft Fund." It will be seen from a later paragraph of this report that he is still keeping up his good work.

* * *

The Ludlow Manufacturing Associates of Ludlow, Mass., are taking great interest in first aid instruction, and a number of classes have been organized under the direction and instruction of Dr. A. J. Treichler.

* * *

From a large number of letters and newspaper clippings, as well as official reports, we are constantly receiving evidences that a great deal of active first aid instruction is going on all over the country, and particularly in the Young Men's Christian Associations, the Young Women's Christian Associations, the Boy Scouts, and in mines, telephone companies, and industrial concerns similar to the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.

* * *

According to the Daily Illini of

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Champaign, Ill., in the issue of December 16, 1913, students of the University of Illinois are being taught First Aid to the injured as a part of their regular military instruction. which is in charge of Major Frank D. Webster, 20th Infantry, U. S. A., who has been detailed by the War Department as Military Instructor at the University.

* * *

An interesting First Aid Contest was held at the Bedford Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the evening of February 14, 1914, between teams from Troops 21, 23, 40 and 71 of the Boy Scouts of that city. Dr. Matthew J. Shields of the American Red Cross acted as Judge and also presented the Red Cross Medals to the successful contestants.

PRIZES.

The following prizes for the best first aid work performed by individuals who have received instruction in first aid under the auspices of the Red Cross have been awarded for the calendar year 1913:

1st Prize—$50.00—to Miss Doris Lippman, 126 Gaston St., E., Savannah, Ga.

2nd Prize —$25.00—to Mr. Noah Barker, Seevers, Iowa.

For the best first aid work among railroad men for the calendar year 1913, and awarded from the "William Howard Taft Fund:"

1st Prize — $50.00 — Conductor Maurice E. Moynihan of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, Rochester, N. Y.

2nd Prize — $25.00 — Conductor Frank W. Knapp, of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, Rochester, N. Y.

3rd Prize—$15.00—Mr. Christian D. Fisher, gang leader, Pennsylvania

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST AID TEAMS WHICH COMPETED AT MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, MASS.

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Railroad, 1271 Park Boulevard, Camden, N. J.

FIRST AID COMPETITION, MANCHESTER, MASS.

In a former issue mention was made of this competition which was held at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts on September 6, 1913. Five teams of four members each competed, three from Manchester-by-the-Sea, one from North Attleboro and one from Milton.

Major James R. Hall of the United States Army Medical Corps judged the work.

The first prize, a large silver cup, offered by Mrs. F. A. Keep, was won by the North Attleboro team, Ruth Baker, captain; Amelia Etzensperger, Gertrude Cumberland and Elizabeth Wilmarth. Each member also received a bronze medal. The second and third prizes were won by Manchester teams captained by Mrs. Maud Carter and Miss Lena Jones. These were given certificates. The prizes were presented by General Francis H. Appleton of Peabody.

LANTERN SLIDES.

A splendid set of "Safety Cuts" which have been arranged by the Illinois Central Railroad were obtained through the courtesy of Mr. W. L. Park, Vice-President of that railroad. Two sets of these, suitably mounted, have been placed on our cars for the instruction of those who visit them. It is intended to have duplicate sets of lantern slides made from the original pictures of these cuts, which have also been obtained from Mr. Park.

* * *

Through the generosity of Mr. C. E. Tobey, Superintendent of the Coal Mining Department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 53 excellent pictures illustrating accidents in mines, and means of preventing such accidents, and also showing up-to-date safety measures, have been obtained for our department. Lantern slides will also be made from these. Early in the spring it is our intention to have Mr. Longfellow get up a set of life saving pictures which will then be used for making lantern slides. Such a collection of slides will be of undoubted assistance in teaching first aid and will also add interest to any public lectures which may be given from time to time.

NEW MATERIALS.

During the period covered by this report two special First Aid Boxes have been assembled. They are know as the "AUTOMOBILE BOX", a smaller "HOUSEHOLD BOX." The latter has been gotten up to meet the requirements of people who do not care to purchase the larger "HOUSEHOLD BOX." The contents of both of these boxes have been carefully selected, and it is believed they are well suited for the special purposes for which they have been designed. A box to be carried in the cabooses of freight trains, and in the baggage cars or at other convenient points on passenger trains, is now in preparation. A small packet known as the American Red Cross Pocket Emergency Outfit has also been designed for the special use of linemen, railroad men, miners, lumbermen, and others who work out of doors, and which can be carried in the pocket of the blouse or overalls. This outfit is also well adapted to the use of commercial or other travelers who may desire to carry a compact and yet complete outfit in their traveling bags.

Some useful little glass bulbs or "Vaporoles" containing a small quantity of 3-1-2 per cent tincture of Iodine have been specially prepared. These have been placed in the Pocket Emergency Outfit above described and will also be added to the contents of all of our First Aid Boxes. Treatment with iodine from these small containers will prevent scratches, small wounds, and abrasions from becoming infected, and in many instances they will require no further treatment. Neglect of small wounds

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is the most frequent cause of infection and "blood poisoning" and it is believed that the use of these vaporoles will effectually prevent such results.

Many dressings and bandages are too large to apply to small cuts, wounds, etc., without interfering with work, and we have recently made up what is known as the American Red Cross Finger Dressing for such cases. These dressings can be obtained in any quantity, and are easily applied to the fingers. They are so small their presence will not interfere with the full use of the other fingers when one has been applied.

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